Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
15	DARJEELING	1·13	5	5¼	The sowing of maize has been progressing well. Cattle-disease is prevalent in places. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	1·00	6	6	
	Siliguri ...	0·18	7	7	
	Kalimpong...	(*n*)	(*n*)	(*n*)	
16	RANGPUR ...	1·44	7½	7½	Weeding of jute and *aus* paddy continues. Rainfall is reported to be hopelessly inadequate and may affect jute and *aus* paddy adversely. Cattle-disease exists in thanas Nilphamari and Domar. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari	1·10	8½	8½	
	Kurigram ...	1·80	7¼	7¼	
	Gaibandha ..	0·31	7	7	
17	BOGRA ...	2·24	7⅛	7⅛	Weeding of jute and sowing of *aus* paddy continue.
18	PABNA ...	0·15	5⅞	5⅞	More rain is wanted for standing crops. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Sirajganj ...	Nil	6¼	6¼	
19	MALDA ...	0·48	6½	7	Want of sufficient rain is telling upon the prospects of jute and *bhadoi* crops. Fodder and water are scarce in some parts.
20	COOCH BEHAR	2·24	8	8	Weather seasonable. Weeding of *bitri* paddy and jute continues. Rearing of *haimanti* seedlings in nurseries continues Condition of standing crops is favourable. Fodder is sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	0·46	6	6	Weather hot. Rainfall, though scanty, has benefitted the standing crops. Rice market tends to rise.
	Manikganj...	Nil	6¼	6¼	
	Narayanganj	0·80	6	6½	
	Munshiganj (*a*)	(*n*)	6	6¼	
22	MYMENSINGH	0·77	6¼	6¼	Weather hot and dry. More rain is badly wanted. Prospects of standing crops are unfavourable. Sowings of *aus* paddy and jute are proceeding. Fodder and water are insufficient.
	Jamalpur ...	1·65	7½	7½	
	Tangail ...	Nil	6	6	
	Netrakona ...	0·06	7¼	7¼	
	Kishorganj...	Nil	6¾	7	

(*a*) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(*n*) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	0·75	$5\frac{5}{7}$	$5\frac{5}{7}$	Sowing of jute and paddy continues. More rain is urgently wanted. State and prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient.
	Goalundo ... (Rajbari).	0·10	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
	Madaripur ...	Nil	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
	Gopalganj(*a*)	Nil	7	7	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	Nil	6	6	Weather extremely hot. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Patuakhali.
	Pirojpur ...	Nil	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
	Patuakhali ...	Nil	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	Nil	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
25	CHITTAGONG	0·67	$5\frac{1}{2}$ / $6\frac{1}{4}$*	$5\frac{1}{2}$ / $6\frac{1}{4}$*	Cultivation of *pania aus* rice is in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. *Panga* salt is selling at 16 and 9 seers per rupee at Sadar and Cox's Bazar, respectively.
	Cox's Bazar	Nil	6	7	
26	TIPPERA ... (COMILLA).	Nil	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	Weather is very hot and dry. Rain is badly wanted. Ploughing of land and sowing of jute and *aman* paddy are continuing to some extent in Chandpur and Brahmanberia. Standing crops have been seriously affected by drought and their prospects are not good. Scarcity of water prevails in the interior. Cattle-disease is reported from the South Sadar subdivision.
	Brahmanbaria.	0·30	$5\frac{5}{7}$	$5\frac{5}{7}$	
	Chandpur ...	Nil	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
27	NOAKHALI ...	Nil	6	6	Weather very hot. Rain is badly wanted. Prospects of standing crops are not good. Fodder is sufficient but scarcity of water prevails owing to unusual drought.
	Feni ...	Nil	$6\frac{9}{16}$	$6\frac{9}{16}$	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Nil	7	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Prospects of standing crops are unfavourable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
29	TRIPURA STATE.	Nil	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Fodder and water are sufficient except in Sadar. Cattle-disease exists in one division.

* Burma rice.

(*a*) The rainfall at Haridaspur which is very near to Gopalganj is shown here.

DACCA, *the 24th May 1922.*

J. C. ROY,
for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

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GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate return of traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 20th May 1922, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 20th May 1922.			Week ending Saturday, the 21st May 1921.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	326	72,975	1,138	277	67,045	1,028
Jute	39	22,925*	217	20	9,175†	99
Firewood	78	67,700	1,020	46	28,025	416
Other articles	881	217,635	2,521	510	155,973	1,760
Total ...	1,324	381,235	4,896	853	260,218	3,303
Empty boats and rafts ...	332	...	1,206	333	...	1,164
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,656	381,235	6,102	1,186	260,218	4,467

	Mds.
* Weight by canal measurement	23,512½
† Ditto ditto	6,575

T. C. BHATTACHARJI,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st May 1922.

Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works station on the river Buriganga for the week ending the 20th May 1922.

Date.	At 7 A.M.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		At 6 P.M.	Remarks.
		Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.		
1922. 14th May	56·1	13-25	57·45	7-20	56·0	56·3	F.T. 7-35. E.T. 13-40.
15th "	56·25	14-10	57·2	8-15	56·0	56·3	F.T. 8-30. E.T. 14-25.
16th "	56·3	15-0	57·0	9-0	55·7	56·4	F.T. 9-12. E. T. 15-20.
17th "	56·0	15-45	56·7	9-50	55·3	56·2	F.T. 10. E.T. 16-5.
18th "	56·0	16-30	56·2	10-30	55·0	55·58	F.T. 10-48. E.T. 16-42.
19th "	55·6	17-20	56·0	11-10	54·8	55·8	F.T. 11-20. E.T. 17-32.
20th "	55·4	18·15	56·0	11-55	54·75	55·65	F.T. 12-12. E.T. 18-30.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

		High.	
27th August	1906	70·5	Taken at high tide.
5th September	1909	67·86	
10th August	1910	69·86	
1st "	1911	68·46	
13th "	1912	67·16	
31st "	1915	69·7	
18th "	1916	68·1	
12th "	1917	67·1	
31st "	1918	69·12	
2nd "	1919	66·8	
8th September	1920	66·9	
28th July	1921	66·9	
		Low.	
23rd February	1907	51·06	Taken at low tide.
13th "	1908	51·06	
12th March	1912	51·06	
6th "	1914	50·60	
22nd February	1915	50·30	
15th "	1916	50·60	
3rd March	1917	51·0	
21st February	1918	51·40	
26th "	1919	50·4	
18th "	1920	50·9	
19th "	1921	50·9	

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca Water-works = −48·51 with reference to P. W. D datum.

DACCA,
The 31st May 1922.

B. N. BAGCHI,
for *Executive Engineer, Dacca Division.*

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the Rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 27th May 1922.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1922.					
21st May ...	7 A.M.	12·0	12·0	12·0	Zero is placed at mean sea-level.
22nd " ...	7 "	11·9	11·9	12·5	
23rd " ...	7 "	11·8	11·8	13 2	The bench mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat.
24th " ...	7 "	11·8	11·8	13·6	
25th " ...	7 "	12·2	12·2	14·4	
26th " ...	7 "	12·4	12·4	14·8	
27th " ...	7 "	12·3	12·3	14·9	Its reduced level is 26·84.

The previous year ...	...	Highest water-level ...	25·8 on 27th July 1921.
Ditto ...	...	Lowest " ...	4·3 on 19th February and 4th March 1921.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges) ...	...	Highest " ...	25·75 on 28th August 1906.
Record (average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges) ...		Ditto " ...	25·74 on 20th and 21st August 1893.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges) ...	...	Ditto " ...	25·66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra only) ...	...	Ditto " ...	25·66 on 31st July 1900.
Do. ...	...	Lowest " ...	1·0 on 8th February 1911.
Do. ...	...	Ditto " ...	2·42 on 13th March 1908.
Do. ...	...	Ditto " ...	2·91 on 21st to 24th February 1884 and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Do. ...	...	Ditto " ...	3·16 on 9th to 11th March 1885.
Do. ...	...	Ditto " ...	3·16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901.

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from 3rd October 1909.

RAJBARI,
The 28th May 1922.

R. C. GUHA,
for *Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.*

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the River Ganges at Rampur-Boalia for the week ending the 27th May 1922.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1922.					
21st May ...	8 A.M.	36·40	36·40	36·05	P. W. D. datum 6·25 ft. above Kidderpore old dock sill.
22nd " ...	8 "	36·60	36·60	36·10	
23rd " ...	8 "	36·60	36 60	36·20	
24th " ...	8 "	36·60	36·60	36·40	B. M on College step, 64·93.
25th " ...	8 "	36·55	36·55	36·70	
26th " ...	8 "	36·55	36 55	37·00	
27th " ...	8 "	36·65	36·65	37·30	

			Old value.	According to P. W. D. datum.
The previous year ...	Highest water-level ...	on 7th September 1921	...	60·80
Ditto ...	Lowest " ...	on 27th, 28th April and 9th May 1922		34·70
Record ...	Highest " ..	69·25 on 26th August 1879	...	64·47
Do. ...	Ditto " ...	69·08 on 9th September 1885	...	64·27
Do ...	Ditto " ...	68·30 on 25th August 1906	...	63·47
Do ...	Ditto " ...	68·21 on 26th August 1890	...	63·40
Do. ...	Lowest " ...	37·63 on 25th April 1884	...	32·82
Do. ...	Ditto " ...	38·13 on 14th and 15th April 1883	...	33·32
Do. ...	Ditto " ...	39·02 on 21st and 22nd April 1897	...	34·21
Do. ...	Ditto " ...	39·28 on 6th and 7th May 1908	...	34·47

N.B.—The gauge readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

BOALIA,
The 27th May 1922.

JADAB CHANDRA GHOSH,
for *Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Jangipur.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

CALCUTTA TRADE FLUCTUATIONS.

THE following tables are intended to show the trade by all routes, *i.e.*, by rail, river, canal, road, and sea, of the Calcutta block* in certain selected articles during the twelve months, April, 1921, to March, 1922, as compared with the corresponding period of 1920-21 and 1919-20. The statistics have been compiled from returns furnished by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Railway Audit Offices, Steamer Companies, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, the Collectors of the 24-Parganas and Howrah, and the Assistant Engineer, Calcutta Canals.

General Summary.

Imports.—The imports of rice, including paddy†, into Calcutta* by rail river, canal, road, and sea (coastwise) during the twelve months, April, 1921 to March, 1922, amounted to 16,370,000 maunds, as against 14,154,000 maunds in the corresponding period of the preceding year,—an increase of 2,216,000 maunds or 16 per cent, being chiefly due to larger imports of rice from Burma. There was a decrease of 28 per cent in the imports of coal and coke (98,295,000 maunds as against 136,866,000 maunds a year ago). The value of the imports by rail, river, road, and sea (coastwise) of Indian cotton piecegoods showed a decrease of 5 per cent, the total value amounting to Rs. 11,17 lakhs as against Rs. 11,71 lakhs in 1920-21. The quantity of indigo imported during the twelve months, April, 1921, to March, 1922, decreased from 11,768 maunds last year to 8,849 maunds. The imports of raw jute amounted to 4,130,000 bales as against 5,252,000 bales,—a decrease of 1,122,000 bales or 21 per cent. The importations of gunny bags also showed a decrease of 101 million bags (287 million bags against 388 millions in the preceding year). The total imports of oilseeds (linseed and rape and mustard seed) increased by 702,000 maunds, or 12 per cent, from 5,914,000 maunds to 6,616,000 maunds, but those of sugar declined by 278,000 maunds, or 33 per cent, from 848,000 maunds to 570,000 maunds. The imports of tea increased 54,000 maunds or 2 per cent to 2,342,000 maunds.

Exports.—The value of the exports of cotton piecegoods, foreign, from Calcutta* by all routes during the twelve months, April, 1921, to March, 1922, fell by 24 per cent from Rs. 24,39 lakhs to Rs. 18,51 lakhs. The exports of gunny bags (including the exports by sea to foreign countries) decreased from 1,323 million to 1,068 million bags, but the shipments of gunny bags to other Indian ports increased from 64 to 79 millions in number in the period under review. The quantity of kerosene oil despatched from Calcutta and Budge-Budge by internal routes and by sea (coastwise) showed, an increase of 210,000 maunds or 4 per cent from 5,370,000 maunds to 5,580,000 maunds.

* The Calcutta block consists of the town of Calcutta with Howrah and Kidderpore Docks.
† One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

TABLE I

Trade of Calcutta in certain selected articles in the twelve months, April, 1921, to March, 1922, compared with the corresponding period of 1920-21.

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	BY RAIL, ROAD, RIVER, CANAL AND SEA (COASTWISE) (a)		BY SEA (FOREIGN AND COASTWISE)	
	April, 1921, to March, 1922	April, 1920, to March, 1921	April, 1921, to March, 1922	April, 1920, to March, 1921
Food-grains—				
Rice ... ... Mds	13,687,064	12,192,539	3,526,176	1,140,796
Paddy ... ... ,,	4,293,243	3,138,276	159,495	1,130
Total (in rice) (b) ... ,,	16,370,341	14,153,961	3,625,860	1,144,502
Wheat ... ... ,,	3,324,479	5,254,498	150,332	56,772
Wheat flour ... ... ,,	263,791	305,818	602,973	598,165
Gram and pulse ... ... ,,	6,128,051	5,186,654	1,640,014	1,044,290
Other food-grains ... ... ,,	659,720	578,441	68,980	71,389
Total food-grains ... ,,	26,746,382	25,479,372	6,088,159	2,912,118
Coal and Coke ... ... ,,	98,295,383	136,866,414	38,449,089	69,816,071
Cotton, raw ... ... Bales	299,103	111,587	179,723	73,014
,, twist and yarn, Indian ... ... Mds	486,899	405,982	133,473	139,638
,, piece-goods, Indian ... ... Rs	11,16,96,268	11,71,22,234	21,29,268	12,22,645
Indigo ... ... Mds	8,849	11,768	8,697	5,456
Jute, raw ... ... Bales	4,130,193	5,252,226	2,254,372	2,584,936
,, gunny-bags ... ... No	286,804,745	387,848,030	1,024,943,957	1,272,174,660
Lac ... ... Mds	660,512	452,577	591,607	420,357
Oilseeds—Linseed ... ... ,,	3,518,885	3,004,988	3,262,535	2,861,165
,, Rape and mustard ... ... ,,	3,097,141	2,908,831	77,501	106,821
Silk, raw ... ... ,,	3,075	11,941	4,073	4,244
Sugar—Refined ... ... ,,	92,899	181,298	292,351	160,912
,, Unrefined ... ... ,,	477,595	666,495	46,843	50,613
Tea (Indian) ... ... ,,	2,342,063	2,287,759	2,900,004	2,276,759
Tobacco—unmanufactured ... ... ,,	611,020	599,567	176,339	216,359
,, manufactured ... ... ,,	44,566	47,997	11,776	8,319

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	BY SEA (FOREIGN AND COASTWISE) (d)		BY RAIL, ROAD, RIVER, CANAL AND SEA (COASTWISE)	
	April, 1921, to March, 1922	April, 1920, to March, 1921	April, 1921, to March, 1922.	April, 1920, to March, 1921.
Cotton twist and yarn—foreign ... ... Mds	183,917	161,875	199,945	159,695
,, ,, ,, —Indian ... ... ,,	173,727	106,891	488,392	410,512
,, piece-goods—foreign ... ... Rs.	23,93,36,811	31,93,60,183	18,50,66,873	24,39,40,009
,, ,, ,, —Indian ... ... ,,	5,51,29,288	5,07,28,634	5,53,34,872	5,45,46,601
Kerosene oil (c) ... ... Mds	5,891,688	6,031,024	5,579,552	5,370,171
Salt ... ... ,,	12,216,329	14,147,268	9,717,669	9,925,182
Gunny bags ... ... No	.....	.....	121,710,600	115,011,976

(a) The imports by sea are coastwise imports from other Indian ports only.
(b) One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
(c) Including figures of Budge-Budge trade.
(d) The imports by sea include imports from other Indian ports, together with imports from foreign countries.

TABLE

Imports of certain selected Articles into the Calcutta Trade Block by Rail March,

Whence imported	Food-grains: Rice and paddy: Rice	Food-grains: Rice and paddy: Paddy (a)	Food-grains: Rice and paddy: Total (in rice)	Food-grains: Wheat	Food-grains: Wheat flour	Food-grains: Gram and pulse	Food-grains: Other food grains	Food-grains: Total	Coal and coke	Cotton: Raw	Cotton: Twist and yarn, Indian (b)	Cotton: Piece-goods Indian (b) (c)
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Bales of 400 lbs	Mds.	Rs
BENGAL												
Burdwan	142,198	491,388	449,316	1,444	1,424	22,625	232	475,041	29,163,687	93	10	767
Birbhum	176,546	5,383	179,916	1,303	18	5,935	.....	187,172	.....	.....	32	1,358
Bankura	5,383	41,032	31,028	22	171	1	1	31,223	.....	13	27	71,343
Midnapur	864,634	22,006	884,638	21	104	2,564	18	887,345	18,116	305	197	35,597
Hooghly	810,756	163,208	912,761	709	8	18,462	238	932,178	181,102	38	68,292	7,36,995
24-Parganas	1,869,296	2,202,644	3,245,949	309	.....	8,064	1,546	3,255,868	331,601	1,607	40,235	6,04,478
Nadia	24,109	24,729	39,564	36,344	310	882,982	29,019	988,219	.....	796	26	2,37,556
Murshidabad	91,268	2,045	92,545	69,715	438	336,020	21,044	519,762	484	30	19	7,769
Jessore	152,044	197,009	275,175	72	.....	212,370	330	487,947	.....	565	3	7,172
Khulna	357,301	792,510	832,621	649	2	7,034	95	840,401	.....	226	9	3,350
Rajshahi	6,039	3,254	8,073	17,489	7,852	91,502	1,087	126,003	.....	1	4	3,846
Dinajpur	4,403	61,365	42,756	42	28	336	243	43,405	.....	18	.....	6,385
Jalpaiguri	558	337	768	.....	.....	35	.....	803	.....	24	11	2,762
Darjeeling	27	161	127	.....	.....	100	113	340	.....	.....	4	5,292
Rangpur	2,294	5,030	5,438	3,457	269	4,956	79	14,199	.....	5,391	11	12,528
Bogra	23,192	82,682	74,869	4,116	1,690	1,782	88	82,545	.....	20	6	4,909
Pabna	2,875	.....	2,875	15,466	904	206,299	3,261	228,805	.....	14	65	23,127
Malda	1,940	5,773	5,547	36,469	28	17,929	5,620	65,593	.....	.....	34	4,561
Cooch Behar	377	3,739	2,713	281	.....	.....	2	2,996	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	76,039	218	76,174	1,381	43	36,538	218	114,354	.....	7,585	29	11,793
Mymensingh	11,020	6,617	15,155	21	.....	19,099	.....	34,275	.....	91	7	1,08,314
Faridpur	64,518	2,162	65,869	11,679	2,072	127,595	901	208,206	.....	177	9	1,517
Bakarganj	3,280,143	5,681	3,283,693	.....	147	361	70	3,284,271	.....	30	5	9,758
Tippera (including Hill Tippera)	19,580	7,540	24,292	.....	.....	18,162	128	42,582	.....	4	31	7,572
Noakhali	90	2	91	.....	2	46	.....	139	.....	.....	.....	767
Chittagong	98	.....	98	.....	16	249	12	375	.....	11,288	.....	3,097
Chittagong Port ...	33,759	4,600	36,634	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,634	.....	986	6	6,717
Total of Bengal ...	8,000,487	4,141,115	10,588,685	200,989	15,526	2,021,046	64,435	12,890,681	29,694,990	29,302	109,142	19,19,344
OTHER PROVINCES AND PLACES												
Bihar and Orissa ...	621,366	64,984	661,981	1,266,471	2,703	2,912,007	220,121	5,063,283	68,574,314	614	1,138	3,77,451
Assam	7,372	67,295	49,494	3,058	146	11,798	.....	64,496	25,641	54	182	18,921
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	9,415	25	9,430	1,725,400	140,958	943,908	44,077	2,863,773	.....	12,794	18,825	12,03,240
Punjab	7,160	.....	7,160	103,837	104,395	10,906	10,481	236,777	.....	14,712	732	5,47,449
Sind and British Baluchistan	9	.....	9	2	.....	.....	2,506	2,517	.....	28,852	13	24,018
Central Provinces and Berar	2,114	396	2,361	23,086	15	20,578	1,201	47,241	411	177,250	27,378	16,98,690
Bombay	4,889	.....	4,889	509	.....	3,353	177	8,928	.....	12,267	68,914	4,64,68,838
Madras	2,779	.....	2,779	338	.....	28,812	559	32,488	.....	13,668	81,446	25,54,668
Burma	5,031,435	19,328	5,043,515	789	7	151,458	315,859	5,511,628	27	1,013	.....	.....
Rajputana	7	.....	7	.....	.....	806	304	1,117	.....	86	27	62,736
Central India	4	.....	4	.....	.....	2,164	.....	2,168	.....	2,250	.....	40,377
Nizam's Territory ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	21,215	.....	21,255	.....	6,241	.....	737
Mysore	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5,375	16,50,511
Port Blair	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL 1921-22	13,687,064	4,293,243	16,370,341	3,324,479	263,791	6,128,051	659,720	26,746,382	98,295,583	299,103	313,172	5,65,66,980
1920-21	12,192,539	3,138,276	14,153,961	5,254,198	305,818	5,186,554	578,441	25,479,372	136,866,414	111,587	299,091	6,63,93,600
1919-20	19,530,950	3,886,588	21,960,067	3,638,884	188,441	4,946,785	738,488	31,472,665	100,772,177	244,711	254,762	7,77,69,270

(a) One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
(b) Excluding trade by sea (coastwise).
(c) The value rates are fixed quarterly, and the monthly valuation is made at the value rate of the preceding quarter.

II

Road, River, Canal, and Sea (coastwise) in the twelve months, April, 1921, to 1922.

Indigo	Jute: Raw(d)	Jute: Gunny-bags(e)	Lac	Oilseeds: Linseed	Oilseeds: Rape and mustard	Silk, raw	Sugar: Refined	Sugar: Unrefined	Tea, Indian	Tobacco: Unmanufactured	Tobacco: Manufactured	Whence Imported
Mds	Bales of 400 lbs.	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	BENGAL
.....	4,984	103,230	114	3,083	5,657	.....	145	831	2	1,181	211	Burdwan
.....	.....	64,616	1,870	1,329	.....	.....	12	2	.....	112	.....	Birbhum
.....	.....	14,063	1,927	.....	767	.....	.....	2	2	77	523	Bankura
.....	13,477	103,553	.....	1,285	98	76	.....	22,753	3	50	29	Midnapur
.....	77,630	97,693,320	46	3,664	2,844	.....	11	45,138	.....	26,314	4,372	Hooghly
.....	148,867	185,792,392	.....	1,307	127	.....	15,036	127,389	.....	6,036	7,130	24-Parganas
193	161,434	63,050	.....	240,676	3,855	71	8,121	33,649	.....	9,836	128	Nadia
205	28,415	106,682	3,162	107,547	50,037	2,240	56	159	3	191	.....	Murshidabad
.....	151,352	27,283	.....	6,771	2,407	.....	35	143,986	.....	3,963	.....	Jessore
.....	95,632	8,364	.....	449	285	.....	.....	14,164	.....	.....	2	Khulna
.....	138,806	3,444	.....	32,148	4,522	.....	8	18	1	.....	42	Rajshahi
.....	95,016	493,066	.....	178	1,748	1	.....	109	1	103	31	Dinajpur
.....	117,075	289,911	2	371	3,477	.....	2	.....	588,871	102,554	13	Jalpaiguri
.....	24,745	92,209	1,209	.....	1,280	.....	.....	.....	196,159	103	9	Darjeeling
.....	625,702	328,164	116	87	6,008	.....	.....	139	9,662	164,491	19	Rangpur
.....	196,796	15,170	.....	4,875	1,378	.....	.....	855	.....	.....	74	Bogra
.....	266,238	23,411	.....	31,413	5,081	.....	.....	110	22	.....	42	Pabna
.....	14,299	5,125	.....	19,703	10,274	503	.....	1	.....	152	10	Malda
.....	62,899	697	.....	6	1,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,285	13	Cooch Behar
2	488,295	13,038	.....	1,470	421	.....	.....	107	8	.....	171	Dacca
.....	567,292	8,405	.....	2,501	6,068	.....	.....	1,004	2	223	26	Mymensingh
.....	219,270	22,832	.....	8,896	2,510	.....	.....	776	4	1	11	Faridpur
.....	9,667	171,503	.....	632	53	.....	.....	46	8	.....	7	Bakarganj
.....	81,451	7,216	1	1,224	54	.....	1	.....	4	.....	19	Tippera (including Hill Tippera)
.....	331	1,927	.....	639	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	Noakhali
.....	72	6,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7,422	36	.....	Chittagong
.....	.....	8,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,205	27	1	Chittagong Port
400	3,589,735	285,467,419	8,447	470,254	110,565	2,891	23,427	391,239	803,380	344,735	12,886	Total of Bengal
												OTHER PROVINCES AND PLACES
7,328	405,797	1,178,376	361,831	2,227,603	885,864	19	1,186	46,209	118,085	186,500	14,907	Bihar and Orissa
17	134,661	36,695	46,165	12,944	314,009	.....	.....	1,498	1,418,502	137	54	Assam
1,000	.....	31,283	154,410	793,234	1,619,383	.....	5,182	14,606	1,298	973	809	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
.....	.....	38,007	.....	.....	79,349	2	.....	269	223	38	79	Punjab
.....	.....	656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	36	Sind and British Baluchistan
1	.....	26,691	11,325	10,876	41,673	.....	14	181	95	153	10,985	Central Provinces and Berar
.....	.....	2,378	.....	405	7,403	25	3,367	9	115	23,460	1,624	Bombay
103	.....	4,879	1,244	2,185	2,027	.....	59,185	1,658	292	9,580	842	Madras
.....	.....	10,530	72,135	.....	.....	138	517	21,832	43	45,253	1,327	Burma
.....	.....	7,831	.....	.....	591	.....	.....	94	7	.....	20	Rajputana
.....	.....	.....	4,839	1,384	36,277	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	Central India
.....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nizam's Territory
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	9	185	997	Mysore
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Port Blair.
8,849	(f)4,130,193	286,804,745	660,512	3,518,885	3,097,141	3,075	92,899	477,595	2,342,063	611,020	44,565	1921-22 } GRAND TOTAL
11,768	5,252,226	387,848,030	452,577	3,004,988	2,908,831	11,941	181,298	666,495	2,287,759	599,367	47,997	1920-21 } GRAND TOTAL
18,631	5,120,306	408,396,458	578,899	3,531,821	2,548,410	3,849	83,624	582,354	2,321,303	867,510	[illegible],016	1919-20 } GRAND TOTAL

(d) Excludes imports into the mills outside the Calcutta block, which are 2,588,019 bales, but includes imports into the Kidderpore Docks, namely, 60,401 bales.
(e) Including gunny cloth, 2 yards of cloth = 1 bag.
(f) Of these 2,796,503 bales came by rail, 1,266,577 bales by river, 64,994 bales by road, and 3,119 bales by sea.

TABLE III

Statement of the Routes by which the articles enumerated in Table No II were imported into the Calcutta Trade Block in the twelve months, April, 1921, to March, 1922

Routes	Food-grains: Rice	Food-grains: Paddy (a)	Food-grains: Wheat	Food-grains: Wheat flour	Food-grains: Gram and pulse	Food-grains: Other food-grains	Coal and coke	Cotton: Raw	Cotton: Twist and yarn, Indian (b)	Cotton: Piece-goods, Indian (b)(c)	Indigo
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Bales of 400 lbs	Mds	Rs	Mds
By rail: E. I. Railway	472,404	555,833	1,655,075	246,200	3,012,298	194,949	74,765,299	30,631	33,605	1,49,78,184	710
By rail: E. B. Railway	1,132,886	938,489	172,855	15,314	1,359,582	20,247	6,492,273	6,842	39,056	2,20,44,317	851
By rail: A.-B. Railway	1,186	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	24	604	.....
By rail: B.-N. Railway	779,977	119,926	25,609	1,226	123,810	2,495	16,631,805	211,875	131,745	1,80,01,407	2
By rail: B. and N.-W. Railway	2,187	25	1,433,860	362	705,264	106,528	.....	319	19	1,79,649	7,166
By rail: D.-S. Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,686	.....
By rail: Kalighat-Falta Railway	141,165	222,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,971	.....	.....	.....	.....
By rail: Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Seakhala Light Railways	2,726	429	.....	4	112	.....	.....	.....	6	1,074	.....
,, river steamer: Bengal	837,504	20,417	3,687	221	91,403	416	.....	24,196	107	74,662	2
,, river steamer: Bihar and Orissa	64	.....	22,698	.....	253,374	15,927	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
,, river steamer: Assam	5,567	62,625	191	30	4,024	.....	25,641	39	5	12,826	15
,, river steamer: U. P. of Agra and Oudh	64	.....	396	2	4,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, boat	4,528,534	2,281,345	9,319	225	404,243	2,133	10,162	788	101,128	4,86,500	.....
,, road	646,266	67,242	.....	.....	4,599	1,166	272,205	1,388	7,474	7,86,071	.....
,, sea	5,136,534	28,928	789	7	164,557	315,859	27	22,999	.....	.....	103
Total 1921-22	13,687,064	4,293,243	3,324,479	263,791	6,128,051	659,720	98,295,383	299,103	313,172	5,65,66,980	8,849
Total 1920-21	12,192,539	3,138,276	5,254,498	305,818	5,186,654	578,441	136,866,414	111,587	299,091	6,63,93,600	11,768
Total 1919-20	19,530,950	3,886,588	3,638,884	188,441	4,946,785	738,488	100,772,177	244,711	254,762	7,77,69,270	18,631

Routes	Jute: Raw (d)	Jute: Gunny bags (e)	Lac	Oilseeds: Linseed	Oilseeds: Rape and mustard	Silk, raw	Sugar: Refined	Sugar: Unrefined	Tea, Indian	Tobacco: Unmanufactured	Tobacco: Manufactured
	Bales of 400 lbs	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
By rail: E. I. Railway	43,799	1,005,667	217,934	701,095	1,730,955	1,406	2,111	25,394	1,625	19,779	8,813
By rail: E. B. Railway	2,716,210	2,465,248	47,360	468,034	211,296	1,417	159	106,364	866,809	424,850	954
By rail: A.-B. Railway	11,182	2,911	1,081	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	266,771	.....	2
By rail: B.-N. Railway	3,092	159,347	212,936	16,878	57,012	13	30,626	1,894	2,020	33,478	16,711
By rail: B. and N.-W. Railway	18,206	35,506	5	2,272,761	873,933	.....	2,788	34,981	92	37,786	73
By rail: D.-S. Railway	.....	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,583	.....	.....
By rail: Kalighat-Falta Railway	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By rail: Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Seakhala Light Railways	4,982	60,147	.....	10	1	.....	11	1,394	.....	19	12
,, river steamer: Bengal	904,982	268,755	1	6,487	10,123	76	8	3,816	17,129	144	305
,, river steamer: Bihar and Orissa	41	3,772	26	2,540	16,097	.....	539	35	88	7,403	4,500
,, river steamer: Assam	72,616	24,641	8,714	11,546	174,946	.....	.....	15	903,615	5	43
,, river steamer: U. P. of Agra and Oudh	.....	943	.....	.....	172	.....	1,006	.....	.....	9	5
,, boat	288,939	280,345,567	.....	39,304	22,606	.....	56	155,786	.....	24,183	.....
,, road	64,994	2,424,684	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,092	126,084	.....	17,683	11,498
,, sea	3,119	16,330	72,455	.....	.....	163	32,503	21,832	1,331	45,681	1,650
Total 1921-22	4,130,193	286,804,745	660,512	3,518,885	3,097,141	3,075	92,899	477,595	2,342,063	611,020	44,566
Total 1920-21	5,252,226	387,848,030	452,577	3,004,988	2,908,831	11,941	181,298	666,495	2,287,759	599,567	47,997
Total 1919-20	5,120,306	408,396,458	578,899	3,531,821	2,548,410	3,849	83,624	582,354	3,321,302	867,510	53,016

(a) One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
(b) Excluding trade by sea (coastwise).
(c) The value rates are fixed quarterly, and the monthly valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter.
(d) Excludes imports into the mills outside the Calcutta block, which are 2,588,019 bales, but includes imports into the Kidderpore Docks, namely, 60,401 bales.
(e) Including gunny cloth, 2 yards of cloth = 1 bag.

TABLE IV

Imports of certain selected Articles into the Port of Calcutta by Sea (Foreign and Coastwise) in the twelve months, April, 1921, to March, 1922.

	Cotton Twist and Yarn		Cotton Piecegoods		Kerosene oil	Salt
	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian		
	Mds	Mds	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds
FOREIGN—						
From United Kingdom	96,180	.....	22,78,68,509	.....	34	1,571,784
„ Other countries	76,756	.....	92,50,960	.....	1,520,399	9,612,493
Total ...	172,936	.....	23,71,19,469	.....	1,520,433	11,184,277
COASTWISE—						
From British Ports in—						
Bengal	.....	.....	43,008	.....	.....	.....
Bihar and Orissa	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	5,576	169,435	2,12,445	5,50,61,926	.....	493,111
Madras	1,585	3,479	.....	39,367	.....	538,941
Burma	3,820	813	19,38,028	27,995	4,371,255	.....
From Indian Ports not British—						
Pondicherry	.....	.....	23,411	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	10,981	173,727	22,17,342	5,51,29,288	4,371,255	1,032,052
GRAND TOTAL ... 1921-22 ...	183,917	173,727	23,93,36,811	5,51,29,288	5,891,688	12,216,329
GRAND TOTAL ... 1920-21 ...	161,875	106,891	31,93,60,183	5,07,28,634	6,031,024	14,147,268
GRAND TOTAL ... 1919-20 ...	50,861	39,643	26,27,12,243	2,05,09,429	6,458,406	10,956,051

TABLE V

Exports of certain selected Articles from the Port of Calcutta by Sea (Coastwise and to Foreign Countries) in the twelve months, April, 1921, to March, 1922.

	Food-Grains								Coal and coke	Cotton.		
	Rice	Paddy*	Total (in rice)	Wheat	Wheat flour	Gram and pulse	Other food-grains	Total		Raw	Twist and yarn, Indian	Piecegoods, Indian
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Bales of 400 lbs	Mds	Rs
Coastwise— To British Ports in— Bengal	191	.....	191	.....	4,846	1,088	.....	6,125	869,668	1	904	53,014
Bihar and Orissa	27	.....	27	.....	762	1,660	.....	2,449	11,668	12	4,880	.....
Bombay ...	365,948	1,661	366,986	817	.....	54,036	762	422,601	11,044,599	62	1,104	14,100
Sind and British Baluchistan	1,553,736	27	1,553,753	.....	.....	1,007	680	1,555,440	2,305,149	.....	.....	.....
Madras	1,231,942	157,807	1,330,571	4,849	9,393	636,782	2,586	1,984,181	9,743,024	.....	530	23,727
Burma	55,533	.....	55,533	102,845	368,861	538,456	48,238	1,113,933	10,711,890	.....	112,974	17,92,024
To Indian Ports not British— Kathiawar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	682,542	.....	.....	.....
Pondicherry ...	.....	.....	.....	27	108	218	136	489	16,333	.....	10	.....
Alleppey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,207,377	159,495	3,307,061	108,538	383,970	1,233,247	52,402	5,085,218	35,384,873	75	120,402	18,82,865
Foreign— To United Kingdom	10,698	.....	10,698	.....	.....	167	.....	10,865	.....	936	.....	1,734
„ Other countries	308,101	.....	308,101	41,794	219,003	406,600	16,578	992,076	3,064,216	178,712	13,071	2,44,669
Total ...	318,799	.....	318,799	41,794	219,003	406,767	16,578	1,002,941	3,064,216	179,648	13,071	2,46,403
Grand Total — 1921-22 ...	3,526,176	159,495	3,625,860	150,332	602,973	1,640,014	68,980	6,088,159	38,449,089	179,723	133,473	21,29,268
Grand Total — 1920-21 ...	1,140,796	1,130	1,141,502	56,772	598,165	1,044,290	71,389	2,912,118	69,816,071	75,014	139,638	12,22,645
Grand Total — 1919-20 ...	2,205,546	137,572	2,291,528	88,122	438,126	1,343,208	55,590	4,216,574	24,192,986	139,399	234,346	16,06,261

	Indigo	Jute		Lac	Oilseeds		Silk, raw	Sugar		Tea, Indian	Tobacco	
		Raw	Gunny bags†		Linseed	Rape and mustard		Refined	Unrefined		Unmanufactured	Manufactured
	Mds	Bales of 400 lbs	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Coastwise— To British Ports in— Bengal	.....	1	404,100	.....	14	.....	.....	7,894	32,939	48	311	23
Bihar and Orissa	.....	.....	123,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1,034	34	407	838
Bombay ...	.....	11	23,432,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,621	.....	109,157	26	.....
Sind and British Baluchistan	52	.....	5,429,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,361	.....	5,042	399	96
Madras ...	16	1	8,926,950	253	.....	3,621	.....	189,222	54	2,089	31	848
Burma ...	.....	269	39,425,087	71	210	2,858	.....	36,396	8,303	25,025	143,371	7,061
To Indian Ports not British— Kathiawar ...	.....	.....	1,011,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	681	.....	2	.....	.....
Pondicherry ...	.....	.....	53,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alleppey ...	.....	6	471,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Total ...	68	288	79,278,427	324	224	6,479	.....	277,209	42,330	141,397	144,545	8,877
Foreign— To United Kingdom	510	420,039	60,678,563	120,405	1,604,804	8,166	770	5	4,492	2,290,940	7,560	.....
„ Other countries	8,119	1,834,045	884,986,967	470,878	1,657,507	62,856	3,303	15,137	21	467,667	24,234	2,899
Total ...	8,629	2,254,084	945,665,530	591,283	3,262,311	71,022	4,073	15,142	4,513	2,758,607	31,794	2,899
Grand Total — 1921-22 ...	8,697	2,254,372	1,024,943,957	591,607	3,262,535	77,501	4,073	292,351	46,843	2,900,004	176,339	11,776
Grand Total — 1920-21 ...	5,456	2,584,936	1,272,174,660	420,357	2,861,165	106,821	4,244	160,912	50,613	2,276,759	216,359	8,319
Grand Total — 1919-20 ...	21,652	3,070,006	1,022,546,988	484,317	3,679,360	95,761	5,365	387,562	40,001	3,288,791	289,751	13,567

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
† Including gunny cloth, 2 yards of cloth = 1 bag.

TABLE VI

Exports of certain selected Articles from the Calcutta Trade Block by Rail, Road, River, Canal, and Sea (coastwise) in the twelve months, April, 1921, to March, 1922.

Whither exported	Cotton twist & yarn		Cotton piecegoods*		Gunny bags†	Kerosene oil		Salt
	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian		From Calcutta block	From Budge-Budge‡	
	Mds	Mds	Rs	Rs	No	Mds	Mds	Mds
BENGAL								
Burdwan	944	7,454	14,15,215	4,35,332	732,707	23,082	158,482	229,090
Birbhum	1,646	18,565	16,26,940	3,31,681	344,564	4,966	53,108	160,983
Bankura	955	14,825	1,91,600	32,856	54,776	398	2,400	114,208
Midnapur	14,844	14,017	23,90,056	11,02,037	379,594	2,757	100,754	373,987
Hooghly	2,425	46	20,58,450	8,20,915	377,220	91,402	149,462	235,784
24-Parganas	4,152	1,951	13,98,141	11,68,370	1,076,115	172,482	49,156	255,768
Nadia	3,648	21,988	33,15,591	6,75,463	931,402	16,458	96,942	247,415
Murshidabad	285	7,872	24,14,039	4,10,875	709,221	1,262	151,811	287,896
Jessore	5,212	3,573	14,17,671	11,96,382	399,709	24,359	47,364	133,136
Khulna	3,019	1,867	8,30,973	11,03,806	569,449	17,378	90,483	83,721
Rajshahi	117	994	23,11,580	3,67,728	240,875	3,992	41,028	93,019
Dinajpur	8	2,157	24,12,904	6,27,624	549,564	153	76,058	175,306
Jalpaiguri	41	2,844	24,30,382	11,50,752	328,820	2,543	76,246	186,256
Darjeeling	...	3,261	32,89,783	2,52,831	159,613	1,998	45,852	97,357
Rangpur	296	2,854	38,85,848	12,73,137	358,709	443	132,835	338,633
Bogra	70	2,805	39,03,235	35,42,806	676,910	336	107,902	207,192
Pabna	7,537	4,500	27,31,389	16,31,277	292,207	1,982	168,679	326,897
Malda	328	5,927	13,81,801	5,04,831	486,301	...	7,758	82,120
Cooch Behar	2	488	11,49,688	2,27,858	178,022	252	35,623	59,241
Dacca	25,048	25,371	73,02,651	32,04,022	305,388	1,623	341,251	526,176
Mymensingh	5,222	8,913	24,11,603	50,07,468	430,418	47,133	63,071	414,142
Faridpur	16,362	5,106	15,81,419	17,66,443	333,125	24,958	96,792	209,339
Bakarganj	14,894	936	25,43,927	50,16,830	1,017,415	21,066	87,126	199,681
Tippera (including Hill Tippera) ...	2,387	12,752	43,88,852	9,71,619	555,181	180	4,429	123,211
Noakhali	2,749	10,180	8,29,468	12,56,327	116,399	110	...	6,980
Chittagong	6,286	586	6,31,016	6,27,953	248,132	404	618	1,294
Chittagong Port	1,046	1,256	10,19,005	10,30,059	451,168	...	38	3
Total of Bengal ...	119,523	183,088	6,12,62,227	3,57,37,275	12,303,004	461,717	2,185,296	5,168,935
OTHER PROVINCES AND PLACES								
Bihar and Orissa	11,831	151,849	4,58,25,640	72,17,471	11,298,025	30,713	1,326,983	3,605,345
Assam	17,622	14,909	1,74,95,575	69,27,543	1,305,850	15,406	74,684	708,290
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,627	7,692	3,18,12,460	7,96,618	5,702,075	5,445	1,324,024	227,582
Punjab	2,157	1,930	1,57,73,000	19,69,314	2,326,996	1,192	83,461	9
Sind and British Baluchistan ...	84	...	1,000	52,449	5,531,796	15	442	...
Central Provinces and Berar ...	1,123	2,652	8,31,769	1,53,166	3,547,771	4,179	25,017	2,731
Bombay	1,922	1,432	13,59,238	2,14,254	25,941,002	2,006	187	218
Madras	28,723	11,300	30,86,050	3,89,651	10,654,403	1,384	1,462	3,799
Burma	15,268	112,974	53,98,717	17,92,024	39,425,087	...	...	740
Rajputana	54	11	3,45,043	8,463	252,929	1,208	181	9
Central India	...	6	7,38,868	48,235	775,638	678	33,872	5
Kathiawar State	...	...	...	...	1,011,500	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	11	...	10,71,187	8,425	956,489	...	...	...
Mysore	...	45	31,006	12,286	152,110	...	...	6
Alleppey	...	...	...	...	471,825	...	...	...
Pondicherry	...	10	...	...	53,500	...	...	...
Port Blair	...	494	34,095	7,700	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL 1921-22 ...	199,945	488,392	18,50,66,873	5,53,34,872	121,710,000	523,943	5,055,609	9,717,669
GRAND TOTAL 1920-21 ...	159,695	410,512	24,39,40,000	5,45,46,601	115,011,976	542,006	4,628,165	9,925,182
GRAND TOTAL 1919-20 ...	155,833	450,345	30,49,27,631	6,57,64,132	124,083,601	388,954	5,388,711	9,568,011

* The value rates are fixed quarterly and the monthly valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter.

†Including gunny cloth, 2 yards of cloth = 1 bag

‡The exports of kerosene oil from Budge-Budge to Calcutta in 1921-22, were 1,313,044 maunds as against 1,305,300 maunds and 915 862 maunds in 1920-21 and 1919-20,, respectively.

TABLE VII

Statement of the Routes by which the Articles enumerated in Table No. VI were exported from the Calcutta Trade Block in the twelve months, April, 1921, to March, 1922.

Routes		Cotton twist and yarn		Cotton piecegoods*		Gunny-bags†	Kerosene oil		Salt
		Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian		From Calcutta Block	From Budge-Budge	
		Mds	Mds	Rs	Rs	No	Mds	Mds	Mds
By rail ...	E. I. Railway ...	9,454	92,362	5,26,24,277	47,41,536	9,109,544	34,709	1,515,862	1,653,976
	B. B. Railway ...	5,651	77,281	3,20,86,279	1,29,25,272	6,782,835	79,488	1,165,204	2,601,774
	A.-B. Railway ...	2,273	20,494	37,67,282	52,90,136	361,415	3,297	1,306	127,483
	B.-N. Railway ...	5,553	96,081	42,57,534	18,09,570	5,116,964	10,338	10,023	1,002,180
	B. & N.-W. Railway ...	754	10,325	2,99,21,607	10,09,640	5,191,174	838	647,085	1,427,689
	O. & R. Railway ...	305	81	33,67,350	34,219	796,343	2,752	644,580	1,461
	Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Seakhala Light Railways	1,103	...	6,10,035	3,528	71,381	16,753	...	24,798
	N.-W. Railway ...	44	752	27,702	16,65,154	1,689,815	142	15,694	...
	G. I. P. Railway ...	347	167	26,18,018	2,48,514	3,414,726	3,892	12,745	3
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	63	179	6,29,520	32,419	1,116,430	1,819	12,452	14
	M. & S. M. Railway ...	17,768	6,650	26,79,626	2,44,023	1,624,338	1	187	1,777
	S. I. Railway	343	360	1,45,372	69,549	83,722	29	...	...
	J. B. Railway	1	2	2,44,660	7,542	51,496	...	210	...
	N. G. S. Railway ...	11	...	10,69,582	8,425	772,276	...	...	...
	Other Railways ...	304	80	14,95,025	2,45,836	395,855	3,339	43,167	17,235
,, river steamer	Bengal	95,426	50,827	2,44,59,293	1,82,34,645	3,091,646	7,986	682,150	1,195,248
	Bihar and Orissa ...	1,966	3,111	19,17,761	2,62,748	847,183	19,328	741	74,299
	Assam	16,193	6,128	1,34,20,436	44,55,494	788,922	8,824	37,210	459,953
	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	597	2,246	6,31,157	57,857	110,823	1	...	1,188
,, boat		8,041	...	10,09,150	7,71,550	453,527	127,768	252,904	886,976
,, road		3,721	864	21,62,749	13,34,350	561,158	202,639	10,532	212,619
,, sea		30,027	120,402	59,22,458	18,82,865	79,278,427	...	3,557	28,996
Total ...	1921-22 ...	199,945	488,392	18,50,66,873	5,53,34,872	121,710,000	523,943	5,055,609	9,717,669
	1920-21 ...	159,695	410,512	24,39,40,000	5,45,46,601	115,011,976	542,006	4,828,165	9,925,182
	1919-20 ...	155,833	450,345	30,49,27,631	6,57,64,132	124,083,601	388,954	5,388,711	9,568,011

* The value rates are fixed quarterly and the monthly valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter.
† Including gunny cloth, 2 yards of cloth = 1 bag.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
May 29, 1922.

D. N. GHOSH,
Director of Statistics (offg.).

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS

For the week ending on the 31st May 1922.

Summary.—Light rain fell almost throughout the province. More rain is urgently needed to help the growth of standing crops and field operations generally. Water is still insufficient. Fodder supply has improved. The average price of common rice for the Presidency has risen by about 0·7 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS	0·31	(*n*)	5	Sowings of *aus* paddy and jute have commenced. The effects of weather on crops are generally fair. Fodder is sufficient. Scarcity of water prevails in parts of Diamond Harbour and Barrackpore.
	Diamond Harbour.	0·28	$5\frac{5}{6}$	(*n*)	
	Barrackpore	0·55	$4\frac{5}{16}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
	Barasat ...	Nil	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	
	Basirhat ...	0·40	7	7	
2	NADIA ...	Nil	$6\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	Weather hot. Insufficient rain has been retarding sowing and growth of paddy and jute. Prospects of *aus* paddy are gloomy. Cattle-disease is reported from Tehatta and Chakda thanas. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kushtia ...	0·19	6	6	
	Meherpur ...	0·52	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
	Chuadanga ...	1·99	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
	Ranaghat ...	0·34	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
3	MURSHIDABAD	0·52	6	6	Weather hot and dry. Prospects of standing crops are fair. More rain is urgently required. Scarcity of water and fodder prevails in parts of Lalbag subdivision.
	Lalbagh ...	0·66	6	6	
	Jangipur ...	0·18	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	Kandi ...	0·27	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	
4	JESSORE ...	0·82	8	8	Recent rain has helped agricultural operations but more is wanted. Export of paddy continues to be reported from Bongaon subdivision. Fodder is sufficient but water is scarce in places.
	Jhenidah ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	7	
	Magura ...	0·80	$6\frac{3}{7}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
	Narail ...	0·15	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	
	Bongaon ...	1·42	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
5	KHULNA ...	0·83	7	7	Weather seasonable. More rain is wanted. Export of rice continues. Fodder is sufficient but water is still scarce.
	Satkhira ...	1·47	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	
	Bagerhat ...	0·49	7	7	

(*n*) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	2·29	6	6	Weather hot. Ploughing and manuring of lands are continuing. Sugarcane shoots are still being planted.
	Asansol ...	0·89	5½	5½	
	Katwa ...	0·74	6	6	
	Kalna ...	0·87	5 11/16	5 11/16	
7	BIRBHUM ...	1·03	5½	5½	Weather hot. Fodder is dear but water is sufficient.
	Rampurhat...	0·17	6¼	6¼	
8	BANKURA ...	1·77	6¼	6¼	Manuring and ploughing of lands are still being retarded owing to want of rain. Cattle-disease is reported from Radhanagar. Export of rice continues. Scarcity of water continues in places.
	Vishnupur ...	2·10	6¼	6¼	
9	MIDNAPORE	1·50	6¾	6¾	Sowing of jute has been retarded for insufficient rainfall. Condition of *rabi* til is fair. Scarcity of fodder and water is prevailing in places.
	Jhargram ...	0·03	5	5	
	Ghatal ...	1·13	6⅝	6⅞	
	Tamluk ...	0·52	6⅜	6⅜	
	Contai ...	Nil	6	6	
10	HOOGHLY ...	0·95	5¼	5¼	Effect of weather is favourable. More rain is needed. Cattle disease is reported from Balagar thana. Fodder is sufficient. Scarcity of water prevails in some parts of Serampore subdivision.
	Serampore ...	0·81	5	5	
	Arambagh ...	1·03	6⅝	6⅝	
11	HOWRAH ...	0·51	5¾	5¾	Weather very hot. Sowing of jute and paddy has commenced. More rain is wanted.
	Uluberia ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	7	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA).	0·02	6	6	Sowings of jute and *aus* paddy continue. Prospects of standing crops are indifferent. Rain is wanted.
	Naogaon ...	0·08	6½	6½	
	Nator ...	0·25	6	6	
13	DINAJPUR ..	0·87	8⅜	8⅜	Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon	1·29	7½	(*n*)	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	9	7½	
14	JALPAIGURI	1·90	6¾	6¾	The sowing of jute and *bhadoi* paddy is finished and their prospects are fair.
	Alipur ...	2·88	7½	7½	

(*n*) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
15	DARJEELING	1·70	5	5	Maize is progressing well. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease exists in places.
	Kurseong ...	1·19	6	6	
	Siliguri ...	1·19	6	7	
	Kalimpong...	0·74	6	(*n*)	
16	RANGPUR ...	1·04	7½	7½	More rain is needed for the growth of standing crops. Fodder and water are sufficient except some places in the Gaibanda subdivision.
	Nilphamari	1·96	8½	8½	
	Kurigram ...	1·13	7¼	7¼	
	Gaibandha ...	0·59	7	7	
17	BOGRA ...	Nil	7⅛	7⅛	Jute and *aus* paddy seedlings are withering in many places for want of rain which is urgently required.
18	PABNA ...	1·06	6¼	5⅞	Light showers have cooled the atmosphere and improved the condition of standing crops. More rain is needed. Sowings of jute and paddy are completed. The state of standing crops is fair. Grain market is rising. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Sirajganj ...	1·39	5¾	6¼	
19	MALDA ...	0·80	6½	6½	More rain is wanted. Prospects of standing crops are not good. Fodder and water have become scarce in some parts.
20	COOCH BEHAR	2·31	8	8	Weather hot. Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Weeding of *bitri* paddy and jute and rearing of *haimanti* seedlings in the nursery are continuing. Fodder is sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	0·53	6	6	Weather hot and stormy. More rain is wanted for standing crops. Weeding of jute is proceeding. Fodder is sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	Nil	6½	6¼	
	Narayanganj	Nil	6½	6	
	Munshiganj (*a*)	(*n*)	6	6	
22	MYMENSINGH	1·38	6½	6¼	Weather hot and dry. More rain is badly wanted. Sowings of *aus* paddy and jute are going on. Prospects of standing crops are unfavourable. Cattle-disease has been reported from Netrokana. Fodder is available, but water is insufficient.
	Jamalpur ...	0·16	7½	7½	
	Tangail ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	6	
	Netrakona ...	1·64	7	7¼	
	Kishorganj...	0·24	6½	6¾	

(*a*) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(*n*) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	0·17	$5\frac{5}{7}$ / $6\frac{2}{13}$*	$5\frac{5}{7}$	Sowing of jute and paddy still continues. More rain is wanted. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient.
	Goalundo ... (Rajbari).	(*n*)	(*n*)	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
	Madaripur ...	(*n*)	(*n*)	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
	Gopalganj(*a*)	1·41	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	0·60	6	6	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Pirojpur.
	Pirojpur ...	1·30	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
	Patuakhali ...	1·84	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	0·15	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	
25	CHITTAGONG	5·25	$5\frac{1}{2}$ / $6\frac{1}{4}$*	$5\frac{1}{2}$ / $6\frac{1}{4}$*	Cultivation of *pania aus* crop is in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. *Panga* salt is selling at 16 and 9 seers per rupee at Sadar and Cox's Bazar, respectively.
	Cox's Bazar	5·10	6	6	
26	TIPPERA ... (COMILLA).	0·09	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	Weather very hot and cloudy. Conditions of weather is unfavourable. Rain is badly wanted for cultivation of standing crops. Ploughing of lands and sowing of jute and paddy continue. Agricultural operations are late owing to drought. Cattle-disease is reported from the South Sadar subdivision. Scarcity of drinking water prevails in the district. Fodder and water are insufficient in Chandpur subdivision.
	Brahmanbaria.	Nil	$5\frac{4}{7}$	$5\frac{5}{7}$	
	Chandpur ...	Nil	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
27	NOAKHALI ...	4·18	$6\frac{1}{4}$	6	Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops have become somewhat good owing to recent rainfall. Cattle-disease reported in thana Senderg. Fodder and water are insufficient.
	Feni ...	1·23	$6\frac{1}{5}$	$6\frac{9}{16}$	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	5·03	7	7	Recent rainfall has proved beneficial to the crops. Fodder and water are sufficient.
29	TRIPURA STATE.	0·81	5	5	Weather seasonable. Cleaned cotton is selling at Rs 18 to Rs. 25. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from two divisions.

* Burma rice.

(*a*) The rainfall at Haridaspur which is very near to Gopalganj is shown here.

J. C. ROY,
for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

DACCA, *the 1st June 1922.*

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1922-23.

Area leased for irrigation up to end of April 1922.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1922-23. During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1921-22. During month.	Up to end of month.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
S.-W. Circle.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	1,411	30	...	...	...	64,830	...	...	...	...	...	64,830	0·86	0·86	2·76	2·76
		Panchkura	522	5	...	...	...	6,287	10	...	...	...	10	6,297	1·82	1·82	1·36	1·36
	Howrah ...	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·57	1·57	0·16	0·16
		Total Midnapore Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	71,117	10	...	...	...	10	71,127	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period last year.	...	...	...	...	...	64,884	850	...	...	...	850	65,734	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan and Hooghly.	Eden Canal	1,000	124	...	...	...	18,345	...	...	...	...	...	18,345	0·17	0·17	1·19	1·19
		Total of the corresponding period last year.	...	...	...	...	...	17,386	...	...	...	...	...	17,386	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	89,462	10	...	...	...	10	89,472	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	...	...	...	...	...	82,270	850	...	...	...	850	83,120	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 1st June 1922.

D. N. SEN GUPTA,
Personal Assistant to Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPART

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the March 1922, and the highest reading of each gauge over

RIVER GANGES.

DATE.	Mirzapur. Zero of gauge 206·22 ft.			Benares. Zero of gauge 196·80 ft.		Buxar. Zero of gauge 167·55 ft.		Dinapore. Zero of gauge 134·23 ft.		Monghyr. Zero of gauge is at mean sea level.	
	Distance in miles.	From Allahabad, ·86		From Allahabad, 134.	From Mirzapur, 48.	From Benares, 90.		From Benares, 177.	From Buxar, 87.	From Benares, 287.	From Dinapore, 110.
	Highest gauge reading.	2nd September 1916. 265·97.		2nd September 1916. 244·30.		3rd and 4th September 1916. 200·80.		5th September 1901. 169·73.		8th September 1901. 128·19.	
	Lowest gauge reading.	28th June 1897. 187·30.		1st May 1877. 182·80.		10th to 14th May 1914. 159·30.		20th April 1912. 135·13.		29th April to 6th May 1914. 94·59.	
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Below zero.							
1st ...	...	11·62	217·84	2·58	194·22	2·58	170·13	5·10	139·33	99·50	99·50
2nd ...	...	11·54	217·76	2·67	194·13	2·58	170·13	5·10	139·33	99·50	99·50
3rd ...	...	11·50	217·72	2·67	194·13	2·50	170·05	5·20	139·43	99·40	99·40
4th ...	...	11·42	217·64	2·75	194·05	2·50	170·05	5·20	139·43	99·40	99·40
5th ...	...	11·42	217·64	2·83	193·97	2·50	170·05	5·00	139·23	99·30	99·30
6th ...	...	11·33	217·55	2·83	193·97	2·50	170·05	5·00	139·23	99·20	99·20
7th ...	...	11·33	217·55	2·92	193·88	2·50	170·05	5·00	139·23	99·10	99·10
8th ...	...	11·33	217·55	2·92	193·88	2·50	170·05	5·00	139·23	99·00	99·00
9th ...	...	11·29	217·51	3·00	193·80	2·50	170·05	5·00	139·23	99·00	99·00
10th ...	...	11·25	217·47	3·00	193·80	2·50	170·05	5·00	139·23	99·00	99·00
11th ...	...	11·21	217·43	3·08	193·72	2·50	170·05	5·00	139·23	98·90	98·90
12th ...	...	11·21	217·43	3·17	193·63	2·50	170·05	5·00	139·23	98·90	98·90
13th ...	...	11·21	217·43	3·17	193·63	2·42	169·97	5·00	139·23	98·80	98·80
14th ...	...	11·12	217·34	3·17	193·63	2·42	169·97	5·00	139·23	98·70	98·70
15th ...	...	11·08	217·30	3·17	193·63	2·25	169·80	5·00	139·23	98·70	98·70
16th ...	...	11·04	217·26	3·25	193·55	2·00	169·55	5·00	139·23	98·60	98·60
17th ...	...	11·00	217·22	3·25	193·55	1·75	169·30	5·00	139·23	98·50	98·50
18th ...	...	10·92	217·14	3·33	193·47	1·33	168·88	5·00	139·23	98·50	98·50
19th ...	...	10·87	217·09	3·33	193·47	1·08	168·63	5·00	139·23	98·50	98·50
20th ...	...	10·87	217·09	3·33	193·47	1·00	168·55	5·00	139·23	98·40	98·40
21st ...	...	10·87	217·09	3·33	193·47	1·00	168·55	5·00	139·23	98·40	98·40
22nd ...	...	10·87	217·09	3·42	193·38	1·00	168·55	5·00	139·23	98·30	98·30
23rd ...	...	10·87	217·09	3·42	193·38	1·00	168·55	4·90	139·13	98·30	98·30
24th ...	...	10·83	217·05	3·50	193·30	0·83	168·38	4·90	139·13	98·30	98·30
25th ...	...	10·79	217·01	3·50	193·30	0·75	168·30	4·90	139·13	98·20	98·20
26th ...	...	10·75	216·97	3·50	193·30	0·75	168·30	4·90	139·13	98·20	98·20
27th ...	...	10·71	216·93	3·50	193·30	0·75	168·30	4·90	139·13	98·20	98·20
28th ...	...	10·67	216·89	3·50	193·30	0·75	168·30	4·90	139·13	98·20	98·20
29th ...	...	10·62	216·84	3·58	193·22	0·75	168·30	5·80	140·03	98·10	98·10
30th ...	...	10·58	216·80	3·58	193·22	0·75	168·30	5·80	140·03	98·10	98·10
31st ...	...	10·54	216·76	3·58	193·22	0·75	168·30	5·80	140·03	98·10	98·10

The 2nd June 1922.

MENT, BENGAL.

rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra for the month of M.S.L. as well as the lowest gauge reading since 1876.

						River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
Rajmahal. Zero of gauge is at 56·319.		Rampur-Boalia. Zero of gauge 1·51 ft.		Goalundo. Zero of gauge is 4·896 ft. above mean sea-level.		Berhampore. Zero of gauge 32·499.		Sarupganj. Zero of gauge 1·509.		Gauhati. Zero of gauge 135·18.	
From Benares, 407.	From Monghyr, 120.	From Benares, 471.	From Rajmahal, 64.	From Benares, 591.	From Rampur-Boalia, 120.						
15th August 1913. 87·319.		26th August 1879. 28.76.		28th August 1906 and 14th September 1915. 30·646		14th August 1890. 63·452.		25th September 1900. 35·03.		24th August 1906. 167·53.	
2nd May 1910. 58·359.		23rd April 1886. – 1·43.		28th March 1910. 7·146.		19th to 24th April 1917. 33·902.		28th March 1915. 34·109.		9th February 1886. 128·88.	
Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
										Below zero.	
4·35	60·669	34·69	36·20	5·60	10·496	2·41	34·909	2·51	4·019	1·60	133·58
4·25	60·569	34·59	36·10	5·60	10·496	2·41	34·909	2·61	4·119	1·60	133·58
4·15	60·469	34·54	36·05	5·70	10·596	2·41	34·909	2·74	4·249	1·70	133·48
4·10	60·419	34·49	36·00	5·80	10·696	2·41	34·909	2·78	4·289	1·80	133·38
4·10	60·419	34·44	35·95	6·00	10·896	2·41	34·909	2·79	4·299	1·90	133·28
4·05	60·369	34·39	35·90	5·80	10·696	2·41	34·909	2·51	4·019	1·70	133·48
4·00	60·319	34·39	35·90	5·40	10·296	2·41	34·909	2·32	3·829	1·50	133·68
4·00	60·319	34·34	35·85	5·00	9·896	2·41	34·909	2·25	3·759	1·00	134·18
3·90	60·219	34·29	35·80	4·90	9·796	2·41	34·909	2·24	3·749	1·20	133·98
3·85	60·169	34·29	35·80	4·80	9·696	2·41	34·909	2·32	3·829	1·30	133·88
3·80	60·119	34·19	35·70	4·90	9·796	2·41	34·909	2·46	3·969	1·00	134·18
3·70	60·019	34·14	35·65	5·30	10·196	2·41	34·909	2·96	4·469	1·20	133·98
3·60	59·919	34·09	35·60	4·70	9·596	2·41	34·909	3·65	5·159	1·50	133·68
3·50	59·819	34·09	35·60	4·30	9·196	2·31	34·809	3·86	5·369	1·60	133·58
3·45	59·769	34·04	35·55	4·60	9·496	2·31	34·809	4·25	5·759	1·80	133·38
3·35	59·669	33·99	39·50	5·20	10·096	2·31	34·809	3·78	5·289	1·90	133·28
3·30	59·619	33·89	35·40	5·70	10·596	2·31	34·809	3·68	5·189	2·00	133·18
3·25	59·569	33·84	35·35	6·30	11·196	2·31	34·809	3·36	4·869	2·10	133·08
3·25	59·569	33·79	35·30	6·10	10·996	2·31	34·809	2·96	4·469	2·10	133·08
3·20	59·519	33·74	35·25	5·60	10·496	2·31	34·809	2·72	4·229	2·00	133·18
3·20	59·519	33·64	35·15	5·30	10·196	2·31	34·809	2·54	4·049	1·50	133·68
3·15	59·469	33·59	35·10	4·90	9·796	2·31	34·809	2·46	3·969	0·80	134·38
3·15	59·469	33·54	35·05	4·90	9·796	2·31	34·809	2·38	3·889	0·70	134·48
3·05	59·369	33·49	35·00	4·90	9·796	2·31	34·809	2·30	3·809	1·20	133·98
3·00	59·319	33·44	34·95	4·80	9·796	2·31	34·809	2·19	3·699	1·40	133·78
2·95	59·269	33·44	34·95	5·00	9·796	2·21	34·709	2·48	3·989	1·20	133·98
2·95	59·269	33·44	34·95	5·40	10·296	2·21	34·709	2·86	4·369	0·70	134·48
2·90	59·219	33·39	34·90	6·00	10·896	2·21	34·709	3·21	4·719	0·20	134·98
2·90	59·219	33·34	34·85	6·40	11·296	2·21	34·709	3·35	4·859	0·50	134·68
2·85	59·169	33·29	34·80	6·50	11·396	2·21	34·709	3·61	5·119	0·70	134·48
2·80	59·119	33·29	34·80	6·80	11·696	2·21	34·709	3·29	4·799	0·80	134·38

D. N. SEN GUPTA,
Personal Assistant
to Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Notice of By-election to elect a Commissioner for Ward XXII.

IN exercise of the powers vested in him under section 53 (*1*) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the undersigned hereby notifies for general information that, to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Ward Commissioner for Ward XXII, a by-election will be held on Saturday, the 1st July 1922, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. under section 62 of the said Act at such place as will be notified hereafter.

Intending candidates should send in their nomination papers to the Chairman not less than fourteen days before the day fixed for election as required by Rule 2, Schedule V of Act III (B.C.) of 1899.

S. N. MALLIK,

Acting Chairman, Calcutta Corporation.

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 2nd June 1922.*

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on the 7th June 1922.

REGISTERED No. C207. No. 24 of 1922.

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1922.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.*]

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APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EFFECTING ALL POSSIBLE REDUCTIONS IN THE EXPENDITURE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance.

DARJEELING, THE 13TH JUNE 1922.

RESOLUTION—No. 9113 F.

THE question of the possibility of retrenchment in public expenditure has engaged the close attention of the Bengal Government, and of the Bengal Legislative Council, during the eighteen months that have elapsed since the inauguration of the reformed constitution. The resources placed at the

disposal of the local Government under the financial settlement made in connection with the reforms were insufficient to cover the cost of carrying on the administration on the lines previously accepted as necessary, and the financial stringency thereby caused necessitated the closest scrutiny of all expenditure both by Government and by the Council. At the first meeting of the Council in February 1921 a resolution was moved by Mr. Surendra Nath Mallik, recommending the appointment of a committee of twenty members of the Council to report what retrenchments in the expenditure of the various departments of Government could safely and usefully be made. This resolution was withdrawn after a discussion during which it was suggested that it was premature to start a general retrenchment enquiry before the Council had had an opportunity of considering the budget, and while the question of a revision of the financial settlement was still under the consideration of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State. It was, however, stated that the local Government recognized the right of the Council to demand the fullest information regarding the details of public expenditure, and an undertaking was given that if the Council, after the conclusion of the budget debate, expressed a desire for further examination of the financial provision made for any department, Government would endeavour to meet its wishes.

2. That policy has been steadily pursued during the past year. In July 1921 Government accepted a resolution for the appointment of a committee of the Council to enquire into the Police administration with a view to effecting a reduction of expenditure without impairing efficiency, and in August another committee was appointed at the request of the Council to consider the possibility of abolishing the posts of Divisional Commissioners. Neither of these committees has yet succeeded in arriving at any conclusion on the problems set before it. In September, the decision of the Government of India to limit the revision of the financial settlement to a remission for three years of the provincial contribution of 63 lakhs compelled a further anxious reconsideration of the financial position in connection with the framing of the budget for the current year. Every department of Government underwent rigid scrutiny, and provision for all schemes which were not of imperative urgency was excluded from the estimates. In this manner a saving of over Rs. 70 lakhs was effected, but Government and the Council were still faced with a deficit of over a crore of rupees between income and expenditure, which it was necessary to cover by the imposition of new taxation. The Council after prolonged discussion accepted the necessity, but the possibility of effecting further retrenchments was a subject which naturally loomed large in the last budget debates. In December another resolution for the appointment of a general retrenchment committee was withdrawn on an undertaking being given that the departmental budgets would be placed before the Standing Committees for scrutiny. This undertaking was duly observed, but the Standing Committees, far from suggesting retrenchments, in most cases recommended an increase in the departmental budget provisions. In the course of the general budget discussions, dissatisfaction was expressed with the result of the enquiries of the Standing Committees, and several members urged the necessity for a retrenchment enquiry of a wider nature than has hitherto been undertaken.

3. The Governor in Council, with the concurrence of the Ministers, has decided that the time has come when the request should be acceded to. An authoritative decision as to the possibility of retrenchment is necessary in the interests of Government no less than for the satisfaction of the public. The resources of the local Government, even when augmented by the taxation to which the Council has recently agreed, will leave only a small surplus after providing for the needs of the administration on the standards hitherto accepted, and it is evident that unless considerable retrenchments can be effected in the present scale of expenditure, it will be impossible, without further taxation, to finance any considerable new schemes of development. It is, therefore, most desirable that Government, the Legislative Council and the public should be in possession of a reasoned statement of the essential financial requirements of the administration.

4. His Excellency in Council has accordingly decided to appoint a committee to consider what retrenchments, if any, are possible in the existing scale of expenditure of the Government of Bengal. That scale has been reached by a gradual development over a long period of years, and covers a number of activities of varying degrees of relative necessity. It has always been considered, and it will be generally agreed, that it is the elementary duty of a provincial Government to provide the establishments required for the magistracy, the law courts, the police, the jails, the collection of the revenue, and so forth, though opinions may differ as to the amount which it is necessary to spend on these essential functions of the administration, or as to the nature of the staff which should be employed on them. But a modern Government cannot confine its functions to the maintenance of law and order. It must also undertake the duty of providing for the improvement of public health, the advancement of education, the introduction of improved agricultural methods, and other similar matters affecting the daily life and prosperity of the vast mass of the population. The ability of Government to further such objects must, however, be limited by the resources which are available, or which can be made available without imposing an undue burden of taxation upon the country.

5. The accompanying memorandum and statements classify in some detail under various heads the expenditure of the Government of Bengal provided in the budget for 1922-23 which was voted by the Council last March. As already stated, the budget was rigorously curtailed and contains no new schemes. It may therefore be taken to represent what the various departments consider to be their minimum requirements for carrying on their work on existing lines, and will thus form a good basis for the committee's enquiries. Further statements are being prepared for presentation to the committee showing the strength of the various services and the manner in which their members are employed, and the committee will also be supplied with memoranda comparing the strength and rates of pay of the services in 1912 with those of the present day, and explaining the growth of the local Government's expenditure during the last five years. It is hoped that these statements will suffice to enable the committee to decide on the lines of their investigation, and all departments have been instructed to supply them with any further information or explanations that they may require.

6. The Governor in Council desires the committee to make recommendations for effecting all possible reductions in the expenditure of the local Government. He wishes to leave the committee a free hand in their enquiries, but there are certain points on which he would welcome specific recommendations. These are—

(1) Assuming that the budget for 1922-23 provides for functions which it is necessary, or desirable, that the local Government should undertake, could they be carried out at a smaller cost?

(2) Having regard to the present financial position and outlook, is it desirable that any of these functions should be omitted or curtailed?

(3) If, in order to meet popular demands for larger expenditure on education, sanitation, agriculture, and other similar purposes, it is decided to undertake a greater expansion of the activities of Government than has hitherto been possible, would it be desirable to relieve provincial revenues by devolving financial powers and responsibilities on local bodies?

It may be that the committee's enquiries will lead them to recommend changes of policy. The decision as to the action to be taken on such recommendations must rest with the local Government, but the Governor in Council does not wish to limit in any way the scope of the committee's investigation, and it will be open to them to indicate the economies which might be effected if particular policies were adopted, modified, or abandoned.

7. As regards the constitution of the committee, the Governor in Council is convinced from an examination of the results of previous retrenchment enquiries that it must be a small and businesslike body if it is to

produce any useful results within a reasonable period. His Excellency in Council has also decided that the committee should be predominantly non-official in character. Official views on the subject of retrenchment have been frequently expressed in the Council and elsewhere, and will doubtless receive due consideration at the hands of the committee, but what is now desired is an independent examination of the case by an impartial and competent authority. The committee will accordingly be constituted as follows :—

Sir Rajendra Nath Mukherji, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O. ... *President.*

Mr. C. W. Rhodes, C.B.E., M.L.A.
Mr. Surendra Nath Mallik, M.L.C.
Rai Abinash Chandra Banarji Bahadur, M.L.C.
Mr. H. E. Spry, C.B.E., Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
} *Members.*

The Governor in Council believes that the composition of the committee will command general confidence, and he is grateful to the President and members for consenting to undertake this important public duty.

The committee will meet in Calcutta early in July, and the Governor in Council hopes that their report will, if possible, be submitted before the end of the year, so that it may be available for the preparation of the budget of 1923-24.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all members of the committee.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. E. SPRY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

MEMORANDUM.

1. The three statements attached purport to give an analysis of the expenditure of the local Government as shown in the Financial Statement for the current year, 1922-23. Statement I shows the provincial expenditure under the three main divisions of headquarters, mufassal, and expenditure in England. Statement II observes the same divisions, but gives the figures under each major head separately, and statement III shows the figures for minor heads.

2. Under headquarters' expenditure has been shown all expenditure that can legitimately be considered such, and it includes, in addition to the cost of the Secretariat, the cost of heads of departments and their establishments. Officers whose headquarters are at Calcutta, but whose duties lie mainly out of Calcutta, or who are not a part of the headquarters staff of Government, have been treated as mufassal officers. In each statement the figures have been shown under eight different heads. The establishment charges have been divided between Imperial, provincial, subordinate, and ministerial officers, and the charges on account of pension, allowances, and contingencies have similarly been shown separately. Under non-establishment charges is included all expenditure of a non-establishment character which does not properly fall under any of the other seven heads, and which is incurred in carrying out the policies of the administrative departments.

3. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of these figures is that, whereas the mufassal charges amount to 89·4 per cent. of the total provincial expenditure, the headquarters charges amount to only 8·5 per cent. The balance is accounted for by the expenditure in England. The total establishment charges excluding allowances amount to 4, 90, 33, and the percentages of the various services are as follows :—

Imperial Officers	17·9
Provincial „	19·2
Subordinate „	17·2
Ministerial Officers and menials	45·7

The establishment charges on account of the headquarters staff amount to a little more than 13·5 per cent. of the total establishment charges of the province.

4. The percentages of the total provincial expenditure are as follows :—

Establishment—		
Imperial Officers	8·6	47·9
Provincial „	9·2	
Subordinate „	8·2	
Ministerial and menial	21·9	
Pensions		4·8
Allowances		5·2
Contingencies		16·1
Non-establishment charges		26·0

STATEMENT I.

[The figures are in thousands of rupees.]

Total charges for 1922-23.	Establishment.				Pensions.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total.
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of Subordinate officers	Ministerial and menial.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters ...	*23,63*	*8,58*	*50*	*33,80*	...	*4,92*	*14,56*	*1,70*	*87,69*
Muffassal ...	55,31	84,60	83,83	1,90,28	47,45	47,33	1,42,68	2,64,69	9,16,17
Expenditure in England.	8,98	82	...	...	1,77	94	7,83	...	20,34
Total ...	87,92	94,00	84,33	2,24,08	49,22	53,19	1,65,07	2,66,39	10,24,20

STATEMENT II.

[The figures are in thousands of rupees.]

Major head.	Establishment.				Pensions.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total.	Remarks.
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of subordinate officers.	Ministerial and menial.						
5.—Land Revenue.										
Headquarters	*25*	*5*	...	*29*	...	*8*	*9*	...	*76*	
Mufassal	1,10	3,21	58	9,42	...	1,86	13,52	1,05°	30,74	° Charges on account of land revenue collections ... ... 22 Land revenue compensations ... 83 Total ... 1,05
Expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20†	...	20	† Law charges in connection with appeals in England.
6.—Excise.										
Headquarters	*30*	*5*	...	*37*	...	*9*	*53*	...	*1,34*	
Mufassal	24	1,63	3,91	3,59	...	2,23	2,86	1,01‡	15,47	‡ Excise compensations.
Expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
7.—Stamps.										
Headquarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mufassal	...	5	...	17	...	1	10	4,01§	4,34	§ Charges on sale of stamps ... 3,76 Discount on plain paper ... ... 25 Total ... 4,01
Expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,27	...	2,27	

8.—FORESTS.										
Headquarters	*26*	...	...	*17*	...	*17*	*5*	...	*65*	
Mufassal	86	39	1,90	57	...	1,50	23	6,61°	12,06	° Conservancy and works.
Expenditure in England ...	30	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	37	
9.—REGISTRATION.										
Headquarters	...	*26*	...	*45*	...	*8*	*4*	...	*83*	
Mufassal	...	...	6,60	8,79	...	35	1,14	...	16,88	
14.—INTEREST ON WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,27	4,27	
15.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUE.										
Headquarters	*47*	*9*	...	*78*	..	*7*	*10*	...	*1,51*	
Mufassal	78	41	44	1,18	...	35	17	8,17†	11,50	† Irrigation works.
16.—CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS.	23	11	12	31	...	10	5	7,24†	8,16	
19.—INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,70	7,70	
21.—SINKING FUNDS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,99	1,99	
22.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.										
Headquarters	*8,55*	*3,73*‡	*13*	*11,62*	...	*2,95*	*6,30*	*1,70*§	*34 98*	‡ Includes Ministers ... ... 1,92 § Band establishment ... ... 80 Bodyguard ditto 90
Mufassal	10,00	14,90	10,00	26,42	...	5,98	12,73	...	80,03	Total ... 1,70
Expenditure in England ...	3,23	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	3,29	

Major head.	Establishment.				Pensions.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total.	Remarks.
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of subordinate officers.	Ministerial and menial.						
24.—Administration of Justice.										
Headquarters	9,52	3,42	24	7,59	...	12	3,14	...	24,03	
Mufassal	7,50	26,80	15	39,75	...	62	12,78	...	87,60	
Expenditure in England ...	1,19	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,29	
25.—Jails and convict settlements.										
Headquarters	29	...	...	43	...	4	7	...	83	
Mufassal	41	82	2,16	4,91	...	27	18,65	11,12*	38,34	* Jail manufacture.
Expenditure in England ...	21	3	...	...	...	...	1,01	...	1,25	
26.—Police.										
Headquarters	66	...	...	98	...	20	19	...	2,03	
Mufassal	12,27	2,51	35,54	73,94	...	21,38	41,30	...	1,86,94	
Expenditure in England ...	1,70	29	...	...	...	2	6	...	2,07	
27.—Ports and Pilotage.										
Mufassal	20	...	...	19	...	7	30	74†	1,50	† Survey of steam-vessels ... 19 Subsidies to steam-boat companies ... 5 Fees in connection with new Howrah Bridge project ... ... 50 Total ... 74
Expenditure in England ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	

30.—Scientific Departments	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	21	21	Donations to Scientific Societies.
										° Reserved—
										Grants to non-Government Secondary Schools 3,51
										Grants to non-Government Primary Schools 2,65
31.—Education.										Grants to non-Government Special Schools 13
Headquarters	*65*	...	..	*1,09*	...	*17*	*32*	...	*2,23*	Miscellaneous grants 7
Mufassal	7,17	19,02	14,84	4,54	...	4,07	8,32	65,72°	1,23,68	Scholarships 39
Expenditure in England ...	67	3	...	...	...	42	...	...	1,12	Total ... 6,75
										° Transferred—
										Grants to Calcutta and Dacca Universities 10,41
										Grants to non-Government Arts Colleges 3,07
										Grants to non-Government Secondary Schools 8,54
										Grants to non-Government Primary Schools 4,00
										Grants to local bodies for primary education 20,10
										Grants to non-Government Special Schools 3,00
										Stipends to *guru*-pupils ... 2,40
										Grants to model *maktabs* ... 5
										Scholarships 2,40
										Miscellaneous grants 5,00
										Total ... 58,97
32.—Medical.										
Headquarters	*56*	...	*8*	*40*	...	*5*	*15*	...	*1,04*	† Recurring grants to hospitals and dispensaries 1,59
Mufassal	8,05	7,97	2,22	3,67	...	1,48	16,01	13,21†	52,61	Grant to Belgachia Hospital ... 2,00
										Do. to Leper Asylums ... 17
										Do. for nursing 7
										Do. to Howrah General Hospital 3
Expenditure in England ...	75	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	1,63	Grants for medical purposes ... 1,10
										Grant to Ranchi Lunatic Asylum ... 8,25
										Total ... 13,21

Major head.	Establishment.				Pensions.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total	Remarks.
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of subordinate officers.	Ministerial and menial.						
33.—Public Health										
Headquarters	55	...	3	54	...	7	9	...	1,28	* Contribution towards pay of Health Officers, etc. ... ... 55 Publicity Bureau ... ... 28 Dacca sewerage ... ... 5,00 Bankura water-supply ... 8 Calcutta Fringe Area drainage ... 45 Do. sewerage ... ... 5 Comilla water-supply ... 32 Expenses in connection with bubonic plague, etc. ... ... 1,22 Total ... 7,95
Mufassal	24	1,41	69	1,63	...	1,26	1,29	7,95*	14,47	
Expenditure in England ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	15	
34.—Agriculture.										
Headquarters	49	38	...	74	...	43	59	...	2,63	
Mufassal	1.67	1,65	2,10	3,48	...	2,97	6,15	82†	18,84	† Contributions and grants.
Expenditure in England ...	22	13	...	...	...	3	6	...	44	
35.—Industries.										
Headquarters	81	7	...	1,15	...	20	66	...	2,89	
Mufassal	62	1,41	44	82	...	38	4,12	3,15‡	10,94	‡Grant to Home Industries Association ... 18 Publicity work ... 17 Grant for British Exhibition 25 Scholarships ... ... 29 Grants-in-aid ... 1,06 Miscellaneous grants ... 1,20 Total ... 3,15
Expenditure in England ...	10	8	..	...	...	...	33	...	51	
37.—Miscellaneous Departments.	49	33	...	67	..	50	55	9§	2.63	§ Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts 6 Gazetteers and Statistical Memoirs ... ... 3 Total ... 9
Expenditure in England ...	...	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	
40.—Exchange	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	10,18	10,18	

41.—CIVIL WORKS.										
Headquarters	47	13	2	1,31	...	17	26	..	2,36	
Mufassal	3,48	1,89	2,14	5,27	...	1,94	89	91,29*	1,06,90	*Works ... ... 35,71 Repairs ... ... 41 92 Grants-in-aid ... 11,46 Tools, plant and suspense 2,20 Total ... 91,29
Expenditure in England ...	52	7	...	...	...	2	1,66	.	2,27	
43.—FAMINE RELIEF ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2 00	2,00	
45.—SUPERANNUATION.	...	...	...	...	47,45	...	...	...	47,45	
Expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	1,77	...	...	...	1,77	
46.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.										
Headquarters	..	40	...	5,89	...	3	1,98	...	8,30	
Mufassal	...	9	...	92	...	1	71	13,20†	14,93	†Stationery supplied from Central stores ... 12,80 Stationery purchased in the country ... ... 36 Printing at private presses 4 Total ... 13,20
Expenditure in England ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,17	...	1,17	
47.—MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	4	...	...	81	2,87‡	3,72	‡Durbar presents ... 3 Rewards for proficiency in oriental languages ... 15 Donations to Charitable Societies ... ... 73 Rewards for destruction of wild animals ... 12 Special commissions of enquiry ... ... 30 Contributions ... 4 Miscellaneous unforeseen charges ... ... 1,50 Total ... 2,87
Expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	42	
52.—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9§	§For premises No. 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.
Total—Headquarters ...	23,63	8,58	50	33,80	...	4,92	14,56	1,70	87,69	
Total—Mufassal ...	55,31	84,60	83,83	1,90,28	47,45	47,33	1,42,68	2,64,69	9,16,17	
GRAND TOTAL ...	78,94	93,18	84,33	2,24,08	47,45	52,25	1,57,24	2 66,39	10,03,86	
Expenditure in England ...	8,98	82	...	...	1,77	94	7,83	...	20,34	

STATEMENT III.

[The figures are in thousands of rupees.]

Major head.	Establishment.				Pensions.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total.	Remarks.
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of Subordinate officers.	Ministerial and menial.						
5.—Land Revenue.										
General establishment ...	14	11	...	31	...	4	9	...	69	
"	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	
Partition "	...	-2	...	-6	...	-1	-4	...	-13	
Kanungo "	...	...	47	28	...	32	1	...	1,08	
Road cess "	...	...	...	-4	...	...	-1	...	-5	
Record "	...	...	...	24	...	...	10	...	34	
Wards "	...	...	...	26	...	...	2	...	28	
Charges of District Administration.	14	9	47	1,24	...	35	17	...	2,46	
Collection of revenue ...	...	47	...	1,51	...	25	2,82	...	5,05	
Outlay on improvements ...	...	...	3	7	...	2	1,40	...	1,52	
Management of Government estates.	...	47	3	1,58	...	27	4,22	...	6,57	
Charges on account of Land Revenue collections.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	Represents grants to Chiefs of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.
Controlling Office	8	...	...	10	...	2	4	...	24	
Drawing Office	...	38	...	57	...	4	67	...	1,66	
Major Settlement operations ...	96	2,07	...	4,47	...	95	7,48	...	15,93	

Minor ditto ...	...	...	6	15	...	4	52	...	77
Minor Survey operations ...	...	...	2	10	...	1	3	...	16
Major ditto ...	...	20	...	94	...	20	40	...	1,74
Survey and Settlement ...	1,04	2,65	8	6,33	...	1,26	9,14	...	20,50
Superintendence	*17*	*5*	...	*19*	...	*6*	*5*	...	*52*
District charges	...	...	...	37	...	...	3	...	40
Land Records	17	5	...	56	...	6	8	...	92
Land Revenue compensation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	83
Total Headquarters ...	*25*	*5*	...	*29*	...	*8*	*9*	...	*76*
Total Mufassal ...	1,10	3,21	58	9,42	...	1,86	13,52	1,05	30,74
Total ...	1,35	3,26	58	9,71	...	1,94	13,61	1,05	31,50
6.—Excise									
Superintendence	*30*	{ *5*	*Nil*	*37*	...	*9*	*53*	...	*1,34*
		{ 48	(*a*) 5	12	...	15	10	...	90
Presidency establishment ...	30	23	68	68	...	37	83	...	3,09
District Executive establishment	...	1,13	3,12	3,11	...	1,96	...	...	9,32
Distilleries	...	...	59	15	...	5	2,36	...	3,15
Excise compensation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01	1,01
	60	1,89	4,44	4,43	...	2,62	3,82	1,01	18,81
Deduct—Chargeable to 5.—Salt	6	21	53	47	...	30	43	...	2,00
Total Headquarters ...	*30*	*5*	...	*37*	...	*9*	*53*	...	*1,34*
Total Mufassal ...	24	1,63	3,91	3,59	...	2,23	2,86	1,01	15,47
Total ...	54	1,68	3,91	3,96	...	2,32	3,39	1,01	16,81

(*a*) Two Inspectors at Rs. 225 each.

Major head.	Establishment.				Pensions.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total.	Remarks.
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of Subordinate officers.	Ministerial and menial.						
7.—Stamps.										
Superintendence ...	...	5	...	17	...	1	10	...	33	
Charges on sale of stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,76	3,76	
Discount on plain paper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	
Total ...	...	5	...	17	...	1	10	4,01	4,34	
8.—Forests.										
Conservancy and works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,61	6,61	
Establishment—Direction ...	*26*	...	...	*17*	...	*17*	*5*	...	*65*	
	86	39	1,90	57	...	1,50	23	...	5,45	
Total Headquarters ..	*26*	...	...	*17*	...	*17*	*5*	...	*65*	
Total Mufassal ...	86	39	1,90	57	...	1,50	23	6,61	12,06	
Total ...	1,12	39	1.90	74	...	1,67	28	6,61	12,71	
9.—Registration.										
Superintendence ...	...	(*a*) *26*	...	(*c*) *45*	...	*8*	*4*	...	*83*	(*a*) Inspector-General of Registration ... 16 Personal Assistant ... ... 9 Leave allowance 1 26
			(*b*) 15	1	...	4	...	...	20	(*b*) Four Inspectors ... ... 14 Leave allowance 1 15
										(*c*) Inspectors have got no ministerial staff.

District charges	...	...	6,45	8,78	...	31	1,14	...	16,68	
Total Headquarters ...	...	*26*	...	*45*	...	*8*	*4*	...	*83*	
Total Mufassal ...	...	...	6,60	8,79	...	35	1,14	...	16,88	
Total ...	...	26	6,60	9,24	...	43	1,18	...	17,71	
14.—INTEREST ON WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,27	4,27	
15.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUE.										
Headquarters	*47*	*9*	...	*78*	...	*7*	*10*	...	*1,51*	
Mufassal	78	41	44	1,18	...	35	17	8,17°	11,50	°Irrigation works.
Total ...	1,25	50	44	1,96	...	42	27	8,17	13,01	
16.—CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS.	23	11	12	31	...	10	5	7,24°	8,16	°Ditto.
19.—INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,70	7,70	
21.—SINKING FUNDS ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,99	1,99	

Major head.	Establishment.				Pensions	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total.	Remarks.
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of Subordinate officers.	Ministerial and menial.						
22?—General Administration.										
Salary of Governor ...	1,20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20	
Sumptuary allowance of Governor.	33	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	33	
Staff and Household of Governor—										
Private Secretary ...	25	...	...	20	...	8	6	...	59	
Military Secretary ...	40	...	9	22	...	16	1,76	...	2,63	
Surgeon	19	5	...	1	...	3	3	...	31	
Band	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	(a) 90	1,02	(a) Band establishment.
Body-guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	(b) 80	1,20	(b) Body-guard establishment.
Total ...	84	5	9	43	...	27	2,37	1,70	5,75	
Expenditure from contract allowance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10	...	1,10	
Tour expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	86	
Executive Council ...	2,56	1,92°	...	6	...	26	20	...	5,00	° Salary of Ministers.
Legislative Council ...	33	75	...	62	...	1,35	76	...	3,81	
Civil Secretariat—										
Judical, Political and Appointment.	78	19	...	3,25	...	...	...	...	4,22	
Revenue	33	19	...	95	...	...	...	...	1,47	

Local Self-Government ...	33	15	...	1,30	...	...	...	...	1,78
Agriculture and Industries	33	8	...	43	...	...	...	...	84
Finance and Commerce ...	84	18	...	2,56	...	...	...	...	3,58
Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	84
Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	88
Translator	...	8	...	21	...	...	1	...	30
Librarian	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	11
Total ...	2,61	87	4	8,77	...	84	89	...	14,02
Board of Revenue ...	68	...	...	77	...	7	10	...	1,62
Local Fund Audit ...	...	27	...	179	...	28	3	...	2,37
	...	– 13	...	– 82	...	– 12	– 1	...	– 1,08
Total ...	...	14	...	97	...	16	2	...	1,29
Commissioners ...	1,90	...	...	2,12	...	25	93	...	5,20
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.									
General establishment ...	8,10	14,90°	10,00°	16,77	...	5,24	11,40	...	66,41
Sub-Divisional establishment	...	...	...	5,46	...	46	...	...	5,92
Treasury establishment ...	...	...	...	2,07	...	3	40	...	2,5[illegible]
Total ...	8,10	14,90	10,00	24,30	...	5,73	11,80	...	74,83
Total Headquarters ...	8,55	3,73	13	11,62	...	2,95	6,30	1,70	34,98
Total Mufassal ...	10,00	14,90	10,00	26,42	...	5,98	12,73	...	80,03
Total ...	18,55	18,63	10,13	38,04	...	8,93	19,03	1,70	1,15,01

° Figures ascertained from Accountant-General's office.

Major head.	Establishment.				Pensions.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total.	Remarks.
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of Subordinate officers.	Ministerial and menial.						
24.—Administration of Justice.										
High Court—										
Judges	8,60	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	8,64	
Original Side	...	1,43	...	2,39	...	...	72	...	4,54	
Official Receiver ...	...	8	...	17	...	...	1	...	26	
Appellate Side ...	20	20	...	3,74	...	2	10	...	5,06	
Reporters	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	25	
Total ...	8,80	171	24	6,31	...	6	1,63	...	18,75	
Law Officers—										
English Law Officers ...	56	54	...	4	...	2	1	...	97	
Legal Remembrancer ...	56	71	...	21	...	4	1,50	...	2,82	
Mufassal establishment ...	...	33	...	6	...	5	2,27	...	2,71	
	72	1,25	...	25	...	6	1,51	...	3,79	
	...	33	...	6	...	5	2,27	...	2,71	
Administrator-General and Official Trustee.	...	46	...	1,03	...	...	...	...	1,49	
Coroner's Court ...	...	4	...	2	...	...	3	...	9	
Presidency Magistrates ...	...	76	...	83	...	2	59	...	2,20	
Juvenile Court	...	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	14	
Total ...	...	76	...	89	...	2	67	...	2,34	

Civil and Sessions Courts ...	7,50	24,00	...	21,84	...	51	8,06	...	61,91
Process Serving establishment.	...	...	...	14,99	...	3	1,30	...	16,32
Calcutta Improvement Tribunal.	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	8
Total ...	7,50	24,06	...	36,84	...	54	9,37	...	78,31
Court of Small Causes—									
Presidency Courts ...	...	1,20	10	1,26	...	...	17	...	2,73
Mufassal Courts ...	...	41	5	53	...	1	6	...	1,06
Total ...	...	1,61	15	1,79	...	1	23	...	3,79
Criminal Courts—									
Police Case Hospitals ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	7
Chaukidary Panchayats ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Non-Contract charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
Total ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	21	...	31
Pleadership Examination charges.	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Total Headquarters ...	*9,52*	*3,42*	*24*	*7,59*	...	*12*	*3,14*	...	*24,03*
Total Mufassal ...	7,50	26,89	15	39,75	...	62	12,78	...	87,60
Total ...	17,02	30,22	39	47,34	...	74	15,92	...	1,11,63

Major head.	Establishment.				Pensions.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total.	Remarks.
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of Subordinate officers.	Ministerial and menial.						
25.—Jails and convict settlements—										
Superintendence ...	*29*	...	...	*43*	...	*4*	7	...	*83*	
Presidency Jail ...	23	4	13	52	...	2	2,10	...	3,04	
Central Jail	18	29	54	1,03	...	5	5,57	...	7,76	
District Jail	...	25	1,33	1,74	...	14	7,96	...	11,42	
Juvenile Jail	...	8	11	12	...	1	35	...	67	
Subsidiary Jail ...	...	6	5	1,08	...	2	1,90	...	3,11	
Charges for police custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40	
Do. distribution of quinine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	
Subsistence allowance of prisoners on release.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	
Total ...	70	82	2,16	4,92	...	28	18,72		27,60	
Jail manufacture ...	...	...	...	42	...	3	...	11,12	11,57	
Total Headquarters ...	*29*	...	...	*43*	...	*4*	7	..	*83*	
Total Mufassal ...	41	82	2,16	4,91	...	27	18,65	11,12	38,34	
Total ...	70	82	2,16	5,34	...	31	18,72	11,12	39,17	

26.—POLICE.

Presidency Police—									
Superintendence ...	63	1,10	...	1,50	...	28	1	...	3,52
Calcutta Police ...	...	...	6,32	10,36	...	1,48	8,44	...	26,60
River Police ...	4	1	9	25	...	2	45	...	86
Dock Police	...	...	3	21	...	...	12	...	36
Cattle Pounds ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	4
Police Dead House ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	13
Police supplied to private individuals.	...	...	2	11	...	...	5	...	18
Hospital charges ...	...	22	6	3	...	2	27	...	60
Total ...	67	1,33	6,56	12,47	...	1,80	9,46	...	32,29
Superintendence ...	*66*	...	...	*98*	...	*20*	*19*	..	*2,03*
	1,42	...	...	31	...	15	14	...	2,02
District Executive Force—									
Salaries	7,63	97	...	...	..	...	...	...	8,60
Police Force	49	...	25,88	47,86	...	...	...	...	74,23
Police Training School ...	22	10	...	1,42	...	30	95	...	2,99
Establishment ...	...	...	...	2,95	...	...	...	...	2,95
Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	15,30	...	...	15,30
Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,55	...	26,55
Hospital charges ...	...	...	26	9	...	3	35	...	73
Port Police	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Other Police	...	...	..	23	...	...	...	...	23
For revision	...	...	...	1,71	...	...	...	...	1,71
Total ...	8,34	1,07	26,15	54,27	...	15,63	27,85	...	1,33,31

Major Head.	Establishment.				Pensions.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total.	Remarks.
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of Subordinate officers.	Ministerial and menial.						
Special Police—										
Bengal Military Police ...	43	...	34	1,13	...	1,46	1,06	...	4,42	
Frontier Police ...	...	...	19	66	...	12	14	...	1,11	
Total ...	43		53	1,79	...	1,58	1,20	...	5,53	
Railway Police—										
Eastern Bengal Railway ...	42	...	1,18	1,41	...	40	76	...	4,17	
East Indian Railway ...	19	...	...	1,47	...	50	56	...	2,72	
Total ...	61	...	1,18	2,88	...	90	1,32	...	6,89	
Criminal Investigation Department.	80	11	1,12	2,22	...	1,32	1,33	...	6,90	
Cattle pounds... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Headquarters ...	*66*	...	...	*98*	...	*20*	*19*	...	*2,03*	
Total Mufassal ...	12,27	2,51	35,54	73,94	...	21,38	41,30	...	1,86,94	
Total ...	12,93	2,51	35,54	74,92	...	21,58	41,49	...	1,88,97	

27.—PORTS AND PILOTAGE—										
Marine stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	
Ports establishments—										
Survey of steam-vessels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	
Agent for Government Consignments.	...	...	...	—1	...	...	—21	...	—22	
Port Officer, Chittagong ...	6	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	10	
Shipping Office	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	
Survey of steam-vessels ...	14	...	...	3	...	7	3	...	27	
Total ...	20	...	...	6	...	7	—16	19	36	
Subsidies to Steam-boat Companies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Provision in connection with the new Howrah Bridge project.
State Yacht establishment ...	...	...	...	13	...	...	25	...	38	
Total ...	20	...	...	19	...	7	30	74	1,50	
30.—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	Donations to scientific societies.

Major head.	Establishment.				Pensions.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total.	Remarks.	
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of Subordinate officers.	Ministerial and menial.							
31.—Education.											
Reserved.											
Secondary—											
European and Anglo-Indian Education.	...	1,24	...	41	...	4	1,20	...	2,89		
In Darjeeling and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	32	...	2	...	8	9	...	51		
Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,51	3,51	Recurring	2,97
										Building grants	50
Total ...	...	1,56	...	43	...	12	1,29	3,51	6,91	Furniture	4
										Total ...	3,51
Primary—											
Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,65	2,65	Recurring (Reserved.)	
Special—											
Training schools ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	13	...	22		
Guru-Training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2		
Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	Non-recurring	2
										Recurring	11
Total ...	...	9	...	...	...	2	13	13	37	Total ...	13
General—											
Inspection	15	...	...	5	...	3	6	...	29		
	...	...	6	1	...	5	1	...	13		
Scholarships	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	39	39		
Miscellaneous .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	Examination charges ...	6
										Allowance to medical officers for attending boarding hostels and other educational institutions.	1
Total ...	15	...	6	6	...	8	7	46	88		
Total Reserved ...	15	1,65	6	49	...	22	1,49	6,75	10,81	Total ...	7

Transferred.											Recurring.	Non-recurring.
University—												
Grants to Universities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,41	10,41	Calcutta University ...	1,28	13
										Dacca " ...	5,00	4,00
Government Arts Colleges	4,04	5,74	...	67	...	47	2,20	...	13,12			
Grants to non-Government Arts Colleges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,07	3,07			
Bengal Engineering College	97	83	...	37	...	18	82	...	3,17			
Training College ...	23	37	...	4	...	24	16	...	1,04			
Total ...	5,24	6,94	...	1,08	...	89	3,18	13,48	30,81			
Secondary—												
Government Secondary schools.	...	6,99	...	50	...	25	1,66	...	9,40			
Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,54	8,54	Recurring ...	7,50	
										Building grants ...	1,00	
										Furniture and equipment	4	
Total ...	...	6,99	...	50	...	25	1,66	8,54	17,94		8,54	
Primary—												
Primary schools ...	...	...	40	2	...	...	9	...	51			
Circle School grant ...	...	...	36	...	...	...	2	...	38			
Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,00	4,00	Recurring		
Grants to local bodies for primary education.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,10	20,10	Do.		
Total ...	...	...	76	2	...	...	11	24,10	24,99			

Major head.	Establishment.				Pensions.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total.	Remarks.
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of Subordinate officers.	Ministerial and menial.						
31.—Education—*concld.*										
Transferred—concld.										
Special—										
Training schools ...	...	62	...	41	...	5	29	...	1,37	
Guru-Training schools ...	...	...	1,10	1	...	1	32	2,40[a]	3,84	[a] Stipends to pupils.
Engineering and Survey schools.	15	30	...	11	...	5	22	...	83	
Madrassas	33	1,05	...	9	...	7	36	...	1,90	
Zenana classes ...	...	...	10	...	...	5	2	...	17	
Model muktabs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	Grants to Model muktabs.
Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00	3,00	Recurring ... ... 2,19 Non-recurring ... ... 81 Total ... 3,00
Total ...	48	1,97	1,20	62	...	23	1,21	5,45	11,16	
General—										
Direction	*65*	...	...	*1,09*	...	*17*	*32*	...	*2,23*	
Inspection	1,30	1,47	3,82	91	...	2,48	67	...	10,65	
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,40	2,40	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,00	5,00	Examination charges ... ... 32 Grant for encouragement of literature 12 Miscellaneous ... ... 4,56 Total ... 5,00

For Reorganisation ...	...	...	9,00	92	...	...	...	...	9,92
Total ...	1,95	1,47	12,82	2,92	...	2,65	99	7,40	30,20
Total Transferred ...	7,67	17,37	14,78	5,14	...	4,02	7.15	58,97	1,15,10
Total Headquarters ...	*65*	...	...	*1,09*	...	*17*	*32*	...	*2,23*
Total Mufassal ...	7,17	19,02	14,84	4,54	...	4,07	8,32	65,72	1,23,68
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,82	19,02	14,84	5,63	...	4,24	8,64	65,72	1,25,91
32.—MEDICAL.									
Medical Establishment—									
Superintendence ...	*36*	...	*8*	*40*	...	*5*	*15*	...	*1,04*
District Medical establishment.	31	10	...	2	...	4	1	...	48
	2,49	2,58	52	51	...	57	30	...	6,97
Reserve Medical Subordinates.	...	9	23	...	...	...	...	...	32
Total ...	3,16	2,77	83	93	...	66	46	...	8,81
Hospitals and Dispensaries—									
Presidency hospitals and dispensaries.	1,00	1,32	26	1,13	...	30	9,24	...	13,25
Muffassal hospitals and dispensaries.	...	...	24	1	...	2	19	...	46
	...	37	57	46	...	14	1,22	...	2,76

Major head.	Establishment.				Pensions.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total.	Remarks.
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of Subordinate officers.	Ministerial and menial.						
Hospital for Tropical diseases.	...	7	...	43	...	...	70	...	1,20	
Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,86	3,86	Recurring ... ... 1,59 Grant to Belgachia Hospital ... 2,00 Leper Asylum ... ... 17 Nursing arrangement ... ... 7 Howrah Government Hospital ... 3 Total ... 3,86
Total ...	1,00	1,76	1,07	2,03	...	46	11,35	3,86	21,53	
Grant for medical purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10	1,10	
Medical schools and colleges—										
Medical College ...	1,89	1,18	...	33	...	15	1,40	...	4,95	
Medical School ...	33	1,28	37	14	...	10	61	...	2,83	
School of Tropical Medicine	1,57	63	...	18	...	8	54	...	3,00	
Total ...	3,79	3,09	37	65	...	33	2,55	...	10,78	
Lunatic Asylums ...	22	13	3	37	...	3	1,74	8,25*	10,77	* Grant to Ranchi Lunatic Asylum.
Clinical Examiner ...	24	22	...	9	...	5	6	...	66	
Total Headquarters ...	*36*	...	*8*	*40*	...	*5*	*15*	...	*1,04*	
" Muffassal ...	8,05	7,97	2,22	3,67	...	1,48	16,01	13,21	52,61	
Total ...	8,41	7,97	2,30	4,07	...	1,53	16,16	13,21	53,65	

33.—Public Health.									
Public Health establishment ...	24	130(*b*)	69	159 (*b*) 3°	...	1,24	1,27	83†	7,19
Director of Public Health ...	*29*	...	...	*13°* *28*	...	*4*	*4*	...	*78*
Chief Engineer	*26*	...	*3*	*10+3°*	...	*3*	*5*	...	*50*
Grant for public health purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,90‡	5,90
Expenses in connection with bubonic plague, malaria and epidemics.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22	1,22
Bacteriology	...	11	...	1	...	2	2	...	16
Total Headquarters ...	*55*	...	*3*	*54*	...	*7*	*9*	...	*1,28*
Total Mufassal ...	24	1,41	69	1,63	...	1,26	1,29	7,95	14,47
Total ...	79	1,41	72	2,17	...	1,33	1,38	7,95	15,75
34.—Agriculture.									
Veterinary charges—									
Superintendence ...	*11*	*8*	...	*8*	...	*5*	*4*	...	36
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10°	10
Veterinary instruction ...	36	35	6	21	...	10	1,12	...	2,20
Subordinate staff ...	...	...	41	2	...	7	...	...	50
Hospitals and dispensaries ...	...	...	1	...	...	11	24	...	36
Total ...	47	43	48	31	...	33	1,40	10	3,52

°For revision. Figures distributed in accordance with the Salaries Committee report.

†Contribution towards pay of Health officers and Sanitary Inspectors ... 55
Publicity Bureau 28
83

‡Dacca sewerage 5,00
Bankura water-supply ... 8
Calcutta fringe area drainage ... 45
Calcutta sewerage 5
Comilla water-supply 32
5,90

(*b*) Reduction on account of recoveries on account of Chief Engineer's staff, etc.

°Contribution Calcutta Corporation for establishment of City Veterinary Department.

Major head.	Establishment.				Pensions.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total.	Remarks.
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of Subordinate officers	Ministerial and menial.						
34.—Agriculture—*concld.*										
Superintendence ...	*25*	*4*	...	*42*	...	*14*	*29*	...	*1,14*	
Other supervising staff ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	
	86	39	1,15	59	...	1,11	63	...	4,73	
Experimental farms ...	...	...	18	11	...	6	1,86	...	2,21	
Agricultural experiments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5°	6	° Contribution and grants.
	...	...	2	...	...	7	13	...	22	
Seed store	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	...	...	4	...	...	1	9	...	14	
Agriculture schools ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	18	...	24	
Sericulture	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	
	6	31	...	24	...	14	1,34	12°	2,21	° Ditto.
Public exhibitions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3°	3	° Ditto.
Botanic gardens ...	...	9	...	4	...	1	...	13°	27	° Ditto.
	39	21	9	65	...	12	37	32°	2,15	° Ditto.
Total ...	1,56	1,04	1,49	2,11	...	1,68	4,96	65	13,49	
Co-operative	*13*	*26*	...	*24*	...	*24*	*26*	...	*113*	(*a*) *Salary of Mr. Thorp, Deputy Registrar.*
	...	30	13	1,56	...	1,15	12	7†	*3,33*	† Grants to Co-operative Societies.
Total ...	13	56	13	1,80	...	1,39	38	7	4,46	

Total Headquarters ...	*49*	*38*	...	*74*	...	*43*	*59*	...	*2,63*
Total Muffassal ...	1,67	1,65	2,10	3,48	...	2,97	6,15	82	18,84
Total ...	2,16	2,03	2,10	4,22	...	3,40	6,74	82	21,47
35.—INDUSTRIES.									
Electric Adviser ...	*13*	7	...	*11*	...	*4*	*3*	...	*38*
Cinchona plantations ...	15	3	42	6	...	4	2,58	...	3,28
Director of Industries ...	*47*	...	...	*85*	...	*10*	*44*	...	*1,86*
	...	43	2	27	...	12	10	35°	1,29
Industrial development ...	...	6	...	14	...	3	60	25†	1,08
Technical schools and industries	18	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	29
School of Art	18	17	...	11	...	1	15	...	62
Technical and Industrial school	11	66	...	24	...	9	56	...	1,66
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29
Grant-in-aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06	1,06
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20	1,20
Fisheries	*21*	6	...	*19*	...	*6*	*19*	...	*65*
						6	5	...	17
Total Headquarters ...	*81*	7	...	*1,15*	...	*20*	*66*	...	*2,89*
Total Muffassal ...	62	1,41	44	82	...	38	4,12	3,15	10,94
Total ...	1,43	1,48	44	1,97	...	58	4,78	3,15	13,83

° Contribution and grants ... 18
Publicity work 17
35

† Grant for British Empire exhibition.

Major head.	Establishment.				Pensions.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total.	Remarks.
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of Subordinate officers.	Ministerial and menial.						
37.—Miscellaneous Departments.										
Inspector of Factories ...	49(a)	...	...	15	...	40	18	...	1,22	(a) As these officers do not belong either to Imperial or Provincial Services, but they are all Europeans on high pay, they have been shown under "Imperial."
Registrar of Births and Deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	
Registrar of Traffic ...	...	...	...	29	...	1	19	...	49	
Examinations	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	
Smoke Nuisances	...	19	...	3	...	4	8	...	34	
Rent Controller	...	14	...	19	...	3	8	...	4	
Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
Gazetteer and Statistical Memoirs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
Total ...	49	33	...	67	...	50	55	9	2,63	
40.—Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,18	10,18	
41.—Civil Works—										
Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,71	35,71	
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,92	41,92	
Establishment ...	*47*	*13*	*2*	*1,31*	...	*17*	*26*	...	*2,36*	
	3,48	1,89	2,14	5,27	...	1,94	89	...	15,61	
Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,46[c]	11,46	[c] Augmentation grants ... ... 8,14 For road work ... ... 80 Grant to Calcutta Improvement Trust 1,50 Grants for Commissioners and District officers ... ... 76 Other small grants to municipalities and local bodies 26 11,46
Other items	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,20	2,20	
	3,95	2,02	2,16	6,58	...	2,11	1,15	91,29	1,09,26	

43.—Famine Relief ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00	2,00
45.—Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	47,45	...	...	...	47,45
46.—Stationery and Printing.									
Stationery supplied from Central stores.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,80	12,80
Stationery purchased in the country.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36
Government Presses—									
Bengal Secretariat Press ...	...	*35*	...	*38* *5,11*	...	*3*	*1,06*	...	*6,93*
Private Secretary's Press ...	...	...	...	*12*	...	...	...	...	*12*
Darjeeling Branch Press ...	...	*5*	...	*28*	...	...	*2*	...	*35*
Press and Forms Department	...	9	...	92	...	1	71	...	1,73
For printing forms for High Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	*90*	...	*90*
	...	49	...	681	...	4	269	...	10,03
Printing at private presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total Headquarters ...	...	*40*	...	*5,89*	...	*3*	*1,98*	...	*8,30*
Total Muffassal ...	...	9	...	92	...	1	71	13,20	14,93
Total ...	...	49	...	6,81	...	4	2,69	13,20	23,23

Major head.	Establishment.				Pensions.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Non-establishment charges.	Total.	Remarks.
	Salaries of Imperial officers.	Salaries of Provincial officers.	Salaries of Subordinate officers.	Ministerial and menial.						
47.—Miscellaneous.										
Durbar presents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
Rewards for proficiency in oriental languages.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	
Donations for charitable purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	73	
Charges on account of European vagrants.	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	9	
Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	
Petty establishments ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	30	...	32	
Special Commissions of enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	
Irrecoverable temporary loans written-off.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	
Rents, rates and taxes ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	
Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50*	1,50	*Reserve ... ... 1,00 His Excellency's petty grant ... 30 Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges 10 Grant-in-aid for repairs to Nizamat tombs. 2 For examination of I. C. S. candidates 5 Incidence of cost of training of probationers to Imperial services. 3 1,50
Miscellaneous charges for treatment of patients at the Pasteur Institute.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
Total ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	81	2,87	3,72	

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia for the week ending the 3rd June 1922.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1922.					
28th May ...	8 A.M.	36·55	36·55	37·60	P. W. D. datum 6·25 feet above Kidderpore old dock sill.
29th " ...	8 "	36·50	36·50	37·75	
30th " ...	8 "	36·35	36·35	37·80	
31st " ...	8 "	36·20	36·20	37·90	
1st June ...	8 "	36 20	36·20	38·00	B. M. on College step 64·93
2nd " ...	8 "	36·40	36·40	38·10	
3rd " ...	8 "	36·45	36·45	38·20	

		Old value.	According to P. W. D. datum.
The previous year ...	Highest water-level ...	on 7th September 1921 ...	60·80
Ditto ...	Lowest " ...	on 27th April 1922 ...	34·70
		on 28th April 1922 ...	
		on 9th May 1922 ...	
Record ...	Highest " ...	69·25 on 26th August 1879 ...	64·44
Do. ...	Ditto " ...	69·08 on 9th September 1885 ...	64·27
Do. ...	Ditto " ...	68·30 on 25th August 1906 ...	63·47
Do. ...	Ditto " ...	68·21 on 26th August 1890 ...	63·40
Do. ...	Lowest " ...	37·63 on 25th April 1884 ...	32·82
Do. ...	Ditto " ...	38·13 on 14th and 15th April 1883 ...	33·32
Do. ...	Ditto " ...	39·02 on 21st and 22nd April 1897 ...	34·21
Do ...	Ditto " ...	39·28 on 6th and 7th May 1908 ...	34·47

N. B.—The gauge readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

BOALIA,
The 3rd June 1922.

JADAB CH. GHOSH,
for *Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Jangipore.*

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 3rd June 1922.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1922.					
28th May ...	7 A.M.	12·1	12·1	15·4	Zero is placed at mean sea-level.
29th " ...	7 "	12·1	12·1	16·1	
30th " ...	7 "	12·0	12·0	16·9	The bench-mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat.
31st " ...	7 "	12·1	12·1	17·4	
1st June ...	7 "	12·0	12·0	18·0	
2nd " ...	7 "	11·9	11·9	18·6	
3rd " ...	7 "	11·8	11·8	19·0	Its reduced level is 26·84.

The previous year	Highest water-level ...	25·8 on 27th July 1921.
Ditto	Lowest " ...	4·3 on 19th February and 4th March 1921.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest " ...	25·75 on 28th August 1906.
Record (average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges) ...	Ditto " ...	25·74 on 20th and 21st August 1893.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Ditto " ...	25·66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra only)	Ditto " ...	25·66 on 31st July 1900.
Do	Lowest " ...	1·0 on 8th February 1914.
Do	Ditto " ...	2·42 on 13th March 1908.
Do.	Ditto " ...	2·91 on 21st to 24th February and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Do.	Ditto " ...	3·16 on 9th to 11th March 1885.
Do.	Ditto " ...	3·16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901.

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from 3rd October 1909.

RAJBARI,
The 3rd June 1922.

R. C. GUHA,
for *Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.*

Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works station on the river Buriganga for the week ending the 27th May 1922.

Date.	At 7 A.M.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		At 6 P.M.	Remarks.
		Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.		
1922.							
21st May	55·5	...	...	12-35	54·6	55·5	F.T. 12-50.
22nd "	55·9	6-25	56·4	13-25	54·65	55·35	E.T. 6-35. F.T. 13-40.
23rd "	56·15	7-20	56·35	14-18	54·6	55·3	E.T. 7-35. F.T. 14-35.
24th "	56·0	8-12	56·4	15-0	54·5	55·0	E.T. 8-28. F.T. 15-15.
25th "	56·1	9-0	56·65	15-52	54·85	55·0	E.T. 9-15. F.T. 16-5.
26th "	56·2	9-50	57·0	16-35	55 3	55·45	E.T. 10-5. F.T. 16-50.
27th "	56·0	10-30	57·4	17 30	55·75	55·95	E.T. 10-42. F.T. 17-25.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

					High.	
27th August	1906	...	...	...	70·5	Taken at high tide.
5th September	1909	...	...	...	67·86	
10th August	1910	...	...	...	69·86	
1st "	1911	...	...	...	68·46	
18th "	1912	...	...	...	67·16	
31st "	1915	...	...	...	69·7	
18th "	1916	...	...	...	68·1	
12th "	1917	...	...	...	67·1	
31st "	1918	...	...	...	69·12	
2nd "	1919	...	...	...	66·8	
8th September	1920	...	...	...	66·9	
28th July	1921	...	...	...	68·4	
					Low.	
23rd February	1907	...	...	...	51·06	Taken at low tide.
13th "	1908	...	...	...	51·06	
12th March	1912	...	...	...	51·06	
6th "	1914	...	...	...	50·60	
22nd February	1915	...	...	...	50·30	
15th "	1916	...	...	...	50·60	
3rd March	1917	...	...	...	51·0	
21st February	1918	...	...	...	51·40	
26th "	1919	...	...	...	50·4	
18th "	1920	...	...	...	50·9	
19th "	1921	...	...	...	50·9	

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca Water-works = −48·51 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

DACCA,
The 22nd June 1922.

B. N. BAGCHI,
for *Executive Engineer, Dacca Division.*

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS

For the week ending on the 7th June 1922.

Summary.—The rainfall during the week was generally moderate. It has facilitated the agricultural operations and improved the prospects of standing crops generally. More rain is still wanted. Supply of drinking water has improved except in parts of the Presidency and Chittagong Divisions. Fodder is available. The average price of common rice for the Province has risen by about 1 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS	2·44	5	(n)	Sowings of *aus* paddy and jute continue. Effects of weather on crops are good. Fodder is sufficient. Water is sufficient except in Barasat.
	Diamond Harbour.	3·92	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{5}{6}$	
	Barrackpore	2·40	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{5}{16}$	
	Barasat ...	3·15	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	
	Basirhat ...	2·86	$6\frac{3}{8}$	7	
2	NADIA ...	2·39	$6\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{3}{16}$	Recent rain has improved the agricultural prospects. More rain still is wanted. Cultivation of *aus* rice continues briskly. Prices are stationary. Cattle-disease is reported from Tehatta and Chakdah thanas. Fodder and water are sufficient except in Ranaghat subdivision.
	Kushtia ...	1·18	6	6	
	Meherpur ...	4·93	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
	Chuadanga ...	7·40	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
	Ranaghat ...	1·66	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
3	MURSHIDABAD	3·33	$6\frac{1}{4}$	6	Prospects of standing crops are favourable. No large export or import. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Lalbagh ...	5·00	6	6	
	Jangipur ...	4·17	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	Kandi ...	3·68	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
4	JESSORE ...	3·67	8	8	Recent rainfall though inadequate has done much good to the standing crops. Sowings of jute and *aus* paddy are progressing. Export of rice continues to be reported from Bongaon and Jhenidah. Fodder is sufficient but water is still insufficient in places.
	Jhenidah ...	2·74	7	(n)	
	Magura ...	0·96	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{7}$	
	Narail ...	4·63	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	Bongaon ...	1·65	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
5	KHULNA ...	3·81	$7\frac{1}{2}$	7	Weather seasonable. Recent rainfall has proved beneficial to the standing crops. Fodder is sufficient but water is still scarce in many places. Export of rice still continues.
	Satkhira ...	4·16	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	
	Bagerhat ...	10·51	7	7	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	1·07	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughing and manuring of lands and sowing of seeds continue. More rain is wanted. Sugarcane is doing well. *Til* crop has suffered for want of rain in proper time.
	Asansol ...	8·49	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
	Katwa ...	1·99	6	6	
	Kalna ...	2·46	$5\frac{11}{16}$	$5\frac{11}{16}$	
7	BIRBHUM ...	2·15	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Weather seasonable. Ploughing has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Rampurhat...	2·20	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
8	BANKURA ...	4·43	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Recent rain has facilitated the agricultural operations. More rain is wanted at places. Sowings have commenced. Export of rice and paddy continues.
	Vishnupur ...	2·03	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
9	MIDNAPORE	3·56	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	Condition of *rabi til* is favourable. Sowing of jute is progressing.
	Jhargram ...	0·88	5	5	
	Ghatal ...	2·23	6	$6\frac{5}{8}$	
	Tamluk ...	16·13	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	
	Contai ...	4·82	6	6	
10	HOOGHLY ...	2·07	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	The effects of weather are favourable. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ...	1·32	5	5	
	Arambagh ...	2·00	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	
11	HOWRAH ..	2·92	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	Weather hot. Sowing of jute and paddy continues. Recent rain has facilitated the agricultural operations. More rain is wanted.
	Uluberia ...	2·55	$6\frac{1}{2}$	(*n*)	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA).	3·37	6	6	Sowings of jute and *aus* paddy continue. Prospects of standing crops are indifferent.
	Naogaon ...	3·84	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	Nator ...	3·67	6	6	
13	DINAJPUR ..	5·62	$7\frac{13}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$	Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon	11·32	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
	Balurghat ...	5·55	8	9	
14	JALPAIGURI	7·30	7	$6\frac{3}{4}$	Condition and prospects of standing crops are fair.
	Alipur ...	4·09	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	

(*n*) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
15	DARJEELING	7·93	5	5	Maize has been progressing well. Cattle-disease is prevalent in places. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	8·23	6	6	
	Siliguri ...	9·74	6	6	
	Kalimpong...	5·25	6	6	
16	RANGPUR ...	9·33	7½	7½	Condition of standing crops has much improved by the recent rains. Cattle-disease exists in thanas Nilphamari and Domar. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari	4·85	8½	8½	
	Kurigram ...	7·86	7¼	7¼	
	Gaibandha ...	7·28	7	7	
17	BOGRA ...	3·13	7⅛	7⅛	Standing crops are flourishing by recent rainfall. Weeding of jute and *aus* paddy continue.
18	PABNA ...	1·08	5¾	6¼	Rainfall during the week has improved the codition of standing crops. State of standing crops is fair but the outturn is not likely to exceed 8-anna crop.
	Sirajganj ...	2·47	6¼	5¾	
19	MALDA ...	5·96	6½	6½	Recent rain has facilitated the agricultural operations. Fodder and water are available.
20	COOCH BEHAR	4·04	8	8	Weather hot and cloudy. Weeding of *bitri* paddy and jute is completed. Cultivation of lands for transplantation of *haimanti* seedlings has commenced. Condition of standing crops is favourable. Fodder is sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	3·55	6	6	Weather seasonable with occasional showers. Weeding of jute is in progress. Summer *til* is being harvested in some places. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	1·45	6	6½	
	Narayanganj	2·99	6½	6½	
	Munshiganj (*a*)	3·49	(*n*)	6	
22	MYMENSINGH	5·17	6½	6½	Standing crops have been benefitted by the recent rainfall. More rain is still wanted. Prospects of standing crops have improved. Sowings of *aus* paddy and jute are proceeding. Fodder is sufficient except in Tangail where rain is wanting.
	Jamalpur ...	3·41	7¼	7½	
	Tangail ...	*Nil*	6	(*n*)	
	Netrakona ...	5·17	6 3/16	7	
	Kishorganj...	2·35	6½	6½	

(*a*) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(*n*) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	4·47	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{7}$ / $6\frac{2}{13}$*	Recent rain has been beneficial to the standing crops. Weeding of jute and paddy has commenced in some places. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient.
	Goalundo ... (Rajbari).	2·32	6	(*n*)	
	Madaripur ...	2·21	$6\frac{3}{4}$	(*n*)	
	Gopalganj(*a*)	3·53	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	8·91	6	6	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	6·03	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
	Patuakhali ...	9·68	$5\frac{11}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	6·45	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
25	CHITTAGONG	1·74	$5\frac{3}{8}$ / 6*	$5\frac{1}{2}$ / $6\frac{1}{4}$*	Cultivation of *aus* rice is in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. *Panga* salt is selling at 16 and 9 seers per rupee at Sadar and Cox's Bazar, respectively.
	Cox's Bazar	6·68	6	6	
26	TIPPERA ... (COMILLA).	3·43	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	Weather is hot and cloudy. Recent rainfall has done good to the standing crops. Sowing of *aus* paddy is almost completed. Weeding of jute and paddy is progressing. Scarcity of drinking water prevails in the interior. Cattle-disease is reported from the South Sadar subdivision and Brahmanberia.
	Brahmanbaria.	3·39	$5\frac{15}{29}$	$5\frac{4}{7}$	
	Chandpur ...	4·60	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
27	NOAKHALI ...	7·00	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops appear to be good. Fodder and water are not quite sufficient.
	Feni ...	6·45	$6\frac{15}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{5}$	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	2·44	$5\frac{1}{2}$	7	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
29	TRIPURA STATE.	6·80	5	5	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease exists in one division.

* Burma rice. (*n*) Not reported.

(*a*) The rainfall at Haridaspur which is very near to Gopalganj is shown here.

J. C. ROY,
for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

DACCA, *the 10th June 1922.*

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the eight days ending Thursday, the 8th June 1922.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.		Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
							Rise.	Fall.	1921.	1920.	
Ganges ...	Monghyr ...	1st June 1922	6 A.M. ...	98·50′	0·00′	98·50′	...	0·10′	101·10′	99·30′	
	Rajmahal ...	1st „ „	6 „ ...	3·95′	56·319′	60·269′	...	0·05′	61·919′	59·469′	
	Goalundo ...	1st „ „	8 hours ...	12·00′	4·896′	16·896′	...	0·10′	22·896′	16·296′	
Brahmaputra ...	Gauhati ...	1st „ „	8 „ ...	9·10′	135·18′	144·28′	0·40′	...	157·98′	145·48′	
	Sirajganj ...	1st „ „	12 „ ...	27·20′	1·509′	28·709′	..	0·15′	39·609′	30·509′	
	Dibrugarh ...	1st „ „	2 P.M. ...	20·50′	314·18′	334·68′	3·00′	...	330·68′	328·38′	
Meghna ...	Bhairab Bazar	1st „ „	6 hours ...	8·42′	1·61′	10·03′	0·17′	...	...	10·53′	
	Chandpur ...	1st „ „	...	...	1·61′	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fenchuganj ...	1st „ „	7 hours ...	10·70′	1·509′	12·209′	...	...	21·859′	21·309′	
Dhaleswari ...	Sabhar ...	1st „ „	7 „ ...	18·00′	−8·62′	9·38′	...	0·10′	13·28′	7·78′	
Bhagirathi ...	Swarupganj ...	1st „ „	6 A.M. ...	3·61′	1·509′	5·119′	...	0·25′	4·679	4·789′	
Damodar ...	Edilpur ...	1st „ „	6 „ ...	...	92·58′	...	...	...	94·58′	94·16′	No water in the gauge as the river is completely jammed up at Jajuty.
Lakhya ...	Narayanganj	.....	...	...	−5·59′	...	...	...	...	...	
Madaripur Bil Route (Lower Kumar).	Takerhat ...	.....	...	...	−0·599′	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the daily gauge-readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the eight days ending Thursday, the 8th June 1922.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.		Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
							Rise.	Fall.	1921.	1920.	
Ganges ...	Monghyr ...	2nd June 1922	6 A.M. ...	98	0·00′	98·40′	...	0·10′	101·10′	99·40′	
	Rajmahal ...	2nd „ „ ...	6 „ ...	3·90′	56·319′	60·219′	...	0·05′	61·919′	59·419′	
	Goalundo ...	2nd „ „ ...	8 hours ...	11·90′	4·896′	16·796′	...	0·10′	23·496′	16·396′	
Brahmaputra ...	Gauhati ...	2nd „ „ ...	8 A.M. ...	10·00′	135·18′	145·18′	0·90′	...	157·38′	146·08′	
	Sirajganj ...	2nd „ „ ...	12 hours ...	27·05′	1·509′	28·559′	...	0·15′	39·709′	30·509′	
	Dibrugarh ...	2nd „ „ ...	9 A.M. ...	19·60′	314·18′	333·78′	...	0·90′	330·78′	328·38′	
Meghna ...	Bhairab Bazar	2nd „ „ ...	6 hours ...	8·42′	1·61′	10·03′	...	...	...	10·61′	Steady.
	Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	1·61′	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fenchuganj ...	2nd June 1922	7 hours ...	13·10′	1·509′	14·609′	2·40′	...	22·309′	20·709′	
Dhaleswari ...	Sabhar ...	2nd „ „ ...	7 „ ...	18·00′	– 8·62′	9·38′	...	...	13·58′	7·78′	Steady.
Bhagirathi ...	Swarupganj ...	2nd „ „ ...	6 A.M. ...	3·22′	1·509′	4·729′	...	0·39′	4·949′	4·949′	No water in the gauge, the river being dammed up at Jnjuty.
Damodar ...	Edilpur ...	2nd „ „ ...	6 „ ...	.....	92·58′	...	...	...	94·58′	94·00′	
Lakhya	Narayanganj	.....	.....	.....	– 5·59′	...	...	...	...	...	
Madaripur Bil Route (Lower Kumar).	Takerhat ...	.....	.....	.....	– 0·599′	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the eight days ending Thursday, the 8th June 1922.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.		Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
							Rise.	Fall.	1921.	1920.	
Ganges ...	Monghyr ...	3rd June 1922...	6 A.M. ...	98·40′	0·00′	98·40′	...	...	101·20′	99·50′	Steady.
	Rajmahal ...	3rd „ „ ...	6 „ ...	3·85′	56·319′	60·169′	...	0·05′	61·919′	59·369′	
	Goalundo ...	3rd „ „ ...	8 hours ...	11·80′	4·896′	16·696′	...	0·10′	23·896′	16·496′	
Brahmaputra ...	Gauhati ...	3rd „ „ ...	8 A.M. ...	11·70′	135·18′	146·88′	1·70′	...	156·68′	146·68′	
	Sirajganj ...	3rd „ „ ...	12 hours ...	26·85′	1·509′	28·359′	...	0·20′	39·509′	30·609′	
	Dibrugarh ...	3rd „ „ ...	9 A.M. ...	18·30′	314·18′	332·48′	...	1·30′	330·68′	328·58	
Meghna ...	Bhairab Bazar	3rd „ „ ...	6 hours ...	8·58′	1·61′	10·19′	0·16′	...	...	10·78′	
	Chandpur ...	.....	.....	...	1·61	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fenchuganj ...	3rd June 1922...	7 hours ...	14·40′	1·509′	15·909′	1·30′	...	23·309′	20·509′	
Dhaleswari ...	Sabhar ...	3rd „ „ ...	7 „ ...	18·00′	– 8·62′	9·38′	...	...	13·88′	7·88′	Steady.
Bhagirathi ...	Swarupganj ...	3rd „ „ ...	6 A.M. ...	2·98′	1·509′	4·489′	...	0·24′	5·529′	4·879′	
Damodar ...	Edilpur ...	3rd „ „ ...	6 „ ...	...	92·58′	...	...	...	94·58′	93·83′	No water in the gauge, the river being jammed up at Jujuty.
Lakhya ...	Narayanganj	.....	.....	...	– 5·59′	...	...	...	...	...	
Madaripur Bil Route (Lower Kumar).	Takerhat ...	.....	.....	...	– 0·599′	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the eight days ending Thursday, the 8th June 1922.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.		Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
							Rise.	Fall.	1921.	1920.	
Ganges ...	Monghyr ...	4th June 1922...	6 A.M. ...	98·60′	0·00′	98·60′	0·20′	...	101·30′	99·50′	
	Rajmahal ...	4th „ „ ...	6 „ ...	3·80′	56·319′	60·119′	...	0·05′	61·919′	59·319′	
	Goalundo ...	4th „ „ ...	8 hours ...	11·80′	4·896′	16·696′	...	...	23·996′	16·596′	Steady.
Brahmaputra ...	Gauhati ...	4th „ „ ...	8 A.M. ...	14·70′	135·18′	149·88′	3·00′	...	156·48′	146·88′	
	Serajgunj ...	4th „ „ ...	12 hours ...	26·90′	1·509′	28·409′	0·05′	...	40·109′	30·409′	
	Dibrugarh ...	4th „ „ ...	9 A.M. ...	17·30′	314·18′	331·48′	...	1·00′	332·08′	328·98′	
Meghna ...	Bhairab Bazar	4th „ „ ...	6 hours ...	8·75′	1·61′	10·36′	0·17′	...	...	10·86′	
	Chandpur ...	4th „ „ ...	...	...	1·61′	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fenchuganj ...	4th „ „ ...	7 hours ...	15·10′	1·509′	16·609′	0·70′	...	24·209′	19·809′	
Dhaleswari ...	Sabhar ...	4th „ „ ...	7 „ ...	18·00′	– 8·62′	9·38′	...	...	14·18′	8·08′	Steady.
Bhagirathi ...	Swarupganj ...	4th „ „ ...	6 A.M. ...	3·15′	1·509′	4·659′	0·17′	...	5·879′	4·763′	
Damodar ...	Edilpur ...	4th „ „ ...	6 „ ...	...	92·58′	...	...	...	94·58′	93·75′	No water in the gauge, the river being jammed up at Jujoty.
Lakhya	Narayanganj	.....	...	...	– 5·59′	...	...	...	...	...	
Madaripur Bil Route (Lower Kumar).	Takerhat ...	.....	...	...	– 0·599′	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the eight days ending Thursday, the 8th June 1922.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.		Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
							Rise.	Fall.	1921.	1920.	
Ganges ...	Monghyr ...	5th June 1922...	6 A.M. ...	99·10′	0·00′	99·10′	0·50′	...	101·10′	99·50′	
	Rajmahal ...	5th „ „ ...	6 „ ...	3·90′	56·319′	60·219′	0·10′	...	62·069′	59·319′	
	Goalundo ...	5th „ „ ...	8 hours ...	11·80′	4·896′	16·696′	...	...	23·996′	16·696′	Steady.
Brahmaputra ...	Gauhati ...	5th „ „ ...	8 A.M. ...	14·80′	135·18′	149·98′	0·10′	...	156·98′	146·98′	
	Sirajganj ...	5th „ „ ...	12 hours ...	27·20′	1·509′	28·709′	0·30′	...	40·109′	30·109′	
	Dibrugarh ...	5th „ „ ...	9½ A.M. ...	17·10′	314·18′	331·28′	...	0·20′	335·68′	329·18′	
Meghna ...	Bhairab Bazar	5th „ „ ...	6 hours ...	9·08′	1·61′	10·69′	0·33′	...	...	10·94′	
	Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	1·61′	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fenchuganj ...	5th June 1922...	7 hours ...	15·70′	1·509′	17·209′	0·60′	...	25·809′	19·259′	
Dhaleswari ...	Sabhar ...	5th „ „ ...	7 „ ...	18·00′	−8·62′	9·38′	...	...	14·38′	8·18′	Steady.
Bhagirathi ...	Swarupganj ...	5th „ „ ...	6 A.M. ...	3·68′	1·509′	5·189′	0·53′	...	6·069′	4·819′	
Damodar ...	Edilpur ...	5th „ „ ...	6 „ ...	10·00′	92·58′	102·58′	10·00′	...	94·58′	93·66′	
Lakhya ...	Narayanganj	.....	.....	.....	−5·59′	...	...	...	...	...	
Madaripur Bil Route (Lower Kumar).	Takerhat ...	.....	.....	.....	−0·599	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the daily gauge-readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the eight days ending Thursday, the 8th June 1922.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.		Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
							Rise.	Fall.	1921.	1920.	
Ganges ...	Monghyr ...	6th June 1922...	6 A.M. ...	99·50′	0·00′	99·50′	0·40′	...	101·00′	99·60′	
	Rajmahal ...	6th „ „ ...	6 „ ...	4·40′	56·319′	60·719′	0·50′	...	62·269′	59·319′	
	Goalundo ...	6th „ „ ...	8 hours ...	11·70′	4·896′	16·596′	...	0·10′	24·296′	16·896′	
Brahmaputra ...	Gauhati ...	6th „ „ ...	8 A.M. ...	14·70′	135·18′	149·88′	...	0·10′	157·68′	147·68′	
	Sirajganj ...	6th „ „ ...	12 hours ...	27·95′	1·509′	29·459′	0·75′	...	40·309′	31·009′	
	Dibrugarh ...	6th „ „ .	9½ A.M. ...	17·30′	314·18′	331·48′	0·20′	...	335·98′	330·58′	
Meghna...	Bhairab Bazar	6th „ „ ...	6 hours ...	8·83′	1·61′	10·44′	...	0·25′	...	10·94′	
	Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	1·61′	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fenchuganj ...	.....	.....	.....	1·509′	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhaleswari ...	Sabhar ...	6th June 1922...	7 hours ...	17·80′	—8·62′	9·18′	...	0·20′	14·58′	8·38′	
Bhagirathi ...	Swarupganj ...	6th „ „ ...	6 A.M. ...	3·82′	1·509′	5·329′	0·14′	...	6·459′	5·059′	
Damodar ...	Edilpur ...	6th „ „ ...	6 „ ...	9·00′	92·58′	101·58′	...	1·00′	94·58′	93·58′	
Lakhya ...	Narayanganj	.....	.....	.....	—5·59′	...	...	...	...	...	
Madaripur Bil Route (Lower Kumar).	Takerhat ...	.....	.....	.....	—0·599′	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the daily gauge-readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the eight days ending Thursday, the 8th June 1922.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.		Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
							Rise.	Fall.	1921.	1920.	
Ganges ...	Monghyr ...	7th June 1922...	6 A.M. ...	99·40′	0·00′	99·40′	...	0·10′	100·90′	99·60′	
	Rajmahal ...	7th „ „ ...	6 „ ...	4·50′	56·319′	60·819′	0·10′	...	62·419′	59·269′	
	Goalundo ...	7th „ „ ...	8 hours...	12·10′	4·896′	16·996′	0·40′	...	24·596′	16·996′	
Brahmaputra ...	Gauhati ...	7th „ „ ...	8 A.M. ...	12·90′	135·18′	148·08′	...	1·80′	159·48′	148·88′	
	Sirajganj ...	7th „ „ ...	12 hours...	29·10′	1·509′	30·609′	1·15′	...	40·609′	31·809′	
	Dibrugarh ...	7th „ „ ...	7 A.M. ...	17·80′	314·18′	331·98′	0·50′	...	333·68′	329·58′	
Meghna ...	Bhairab Bazar	7th „ „ ...	6 hours...	8·58′	1·61′	10·19′	...	0·25′	...	10·69′	
	Chandpur ...	.....	...	...	1·61′	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fenchuganj ...	.....	...	...	1·509′	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhaleswari ...	Sabhar ...	7th June 1922...	7 hours...	18·00	—8·62′	9·38′	0·20	...	14·88′	8·38′	
Bhagirathi ...	Swarupganj...	7th „ „ ...	6 A.M. ...	8·68′	1·509′	10·189′	4·86′	...	6·749′	4·779′	
Damodar ...	Edilpur ...	7th „ „ ...	6 „ ...	7·42′	92·58′	100·00′	...	1·58′	94·41′	93·50′	
Lakhya ...	Narayanganj...	.....	...	...	—5·59′	...	...	...	...	...	
Madaripur Bil Route (Lower Kumar).	Takerhat ...	.....	...	...	—0·599′	...	...	...	...	...	

Statemetshowing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the eight days ending Thursday, the 8th June 1922.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.		Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. datum on same date in—		Remarks.
							Rise.	Fall.	1921.	1920.	
Ganges ...	Monghyr ...	8th June 1922...	6 A.M. ...	99·40′	0·00′	99·40′	...	...	100·80′	99·70′	Steady.
	Rajmahal ...	8th „ „ ...	6 „ ...	5·20′	56·319′	61·519′	0·70′	...	62·419′	59·269′	
	Goalundo ...	8th „ „ ...	8 hours ...	12·90′	4·896′	17·796′	0·80′	...	24·896′	17·296′	
Brahmaputra ...	Gauhati ...	8th „ „ ...	8 A.M. ...	12·50′	135·18′	147·68′	...	0·40′	160·58′	150·08′	
	Sirajganj ...	8th „ „ ...	12 hours ...	30·00′	1·509′	31·509′	0·90′	...	41·309′	33·509′	
	Dibrugarh ...	8th „ „ ...	6-30 A.M. ...	18·60′	314·18′	332·78′	0·80′	...	334·18′	328·88′	
Meghna ...	Bhairab Bazar	8th „ „ ...	6 hours ...	8·58′	1·61′	10·19′	...	...	...	10·61′	Steady.
	Chandpur ...	.....	.....	...	1·61′	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fenchuganj ...	.....	.....	...	1·509′	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhaleswari ...	Sabhar ...	8th June 1922...	7 hours ...	18·30′	−8·62′	9·68′	0·30′	...	15·38′	8·58′	
Bhagirathi ...	Swarupganj ...	8th „ „ ...	6 A.M. ...	9·44′	1·509′	10·949′	0·76′	...	6·599′	4·759′	
Damodar ...	Edilpur ...	8th „ „ ...	6 „ ...	5·75′	92·58′	98·33′	...	1·67′	94·41′	93·41′	
Lakhya ...	Narayanganj	.....	.....	...	−5·59′	...	...	...	...	...	
Madaripur Bil Route (Lower Kumar).	Takerhat ...	.....	.....	...	−0·599′	...	...	...	...		

BOARD OF REVENUE, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION—No. 3758Misc.

Calcutta, the 7th June 1922.

THE price-lists of staple food-crops in the local areas of Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), for the period from 1st January to 31st March 1922, having been approved by the Board of Revenue, Bengal, are published for general information.

By order of the Board of Revenue, Bengal,

A. K. JAMESON, S.C.
Secretary.

Price-list (retail) of Staple Food-Crops in the local areas of Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), for three months from January to March 1922.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st March 1922.
					January.	February.	March.	
					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
	Subdivision—							
Burdwan.	Sadar ...	Burdwan Nutunganj.	Rice ...	Last day of every month ...	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12
	Asansol ...	Raniganj ...	Do. ...	27th of every month ...	7 0	6 4	6 8	6 9
	Katwa ...	Katwa ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	7 0	7 3	7 2	7 1
	Kalna ...	Kalna ...	Do. ...	28th of every month ...	6 10	6 8	6 2	6 6
Bir-bhum.	Sadar ...	Suri ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	6 0	6 8	6 4	6 4
	Rampur Hât ...	Rampur Hât ...	Do. ...	Last Monday or Friday of every month.	7 0	6 12	6 8	6 12
Ban-kura.	Sadar ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	6 14	7 0	7 0	6 15
	Vishnupur ...	Vishnupur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
Midnapore.	Sadar ...	Colonelgola and School Bazar, town Midnapore.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	8 1	7 6	7 0	7 7
	Ghatal ...	Ghatal Municipal Market.	Do. ...	27th of every month ...	7 0	7 6	7 0	7 2
	Tamluk ...	Tamluk Bazar ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2
	Contai ...	Kantanala Bazar, town Contai.	Do. ...	Last market day, *i.e.*, last Sunday or Thursday, whichever is nearer to the last day of every month.	9 0	9 8	8 0	8 13
Hooghly.	Sadar ...	Hooghly ...	Do. ...	Last Thursday of every month.	6 3	6 1	5 6	5 14
	Serampore ...	Serampore ...	Do. ...	First or last Saturday of every month.	6 0	6 4	5 8	5 14
	Arambagh ...	Arambagh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	6 10	7 0	7 0	6 14
How-rah.	Sadar ...	Ramkristopur ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	6 8	5 8	5 6	5 12
	Uluberia ...	Uluberia ...	Do. ...	Last Saturday of every month.	6 14	7 4	6 8	6 14

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
24-Parganas.	Subdivision—							
	Sadar ...	Chetla Hât ...	Rice ...	Last Wednesday of every month.	5 10	5 12	5 12	5 11
	Barasat and Barrackpore.	Barasat ...	Do. ...	Last market day which immediately precedes the last Saturday of every month.	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12
	Diamond Harbour.	Magrahat ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	7 8	7 8	6 11	7 3
	Basirhat ...	Baduria ...	Do. ...	Second Tuesday of every month.	7 1	7 11	8 2	7 10

PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st March 1922.
					January.	February.	March.	
	Subdivision—				S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Nadia.	Sadar ...	Goari ...	Rice ...	Last day of every month ...	8 0	8 0	7 10	7 14
	Ranaghat ...	Ranaghat ...	Do. ...	28th of every month ...	6 0	6 8	6 4	6 4
	Meherpur ...	Meherpur Kalibazar.	Do. ...	Last Monday of every month	8 0	7 5	7 0	7 1
	Chuadanga ...	Chuadanga ...	Do. ...	Saturday immediately preceding the 28th of every month.	8 4	8 0	7 0	7 12
	Kushtia ...	Bahadurkhali ...	Do. ...	28th of every month ...	6 8	6 8	7 0	6 10
Murshidabad.	Sadar ...	Berhampore Khagra.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	7 4	7 4	6 0	6 13
	Lalbagh ...	Jiaganj ...	Do ...	First Monday of every month	7 8	7 4	6 8	7 1
	Kandi ...	Kandi ...	Do. ...	The last market day before the 28th of every month.	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 12
	Jangipur ...	Raghunathganj	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	7 14	7 10	7 6	7 10
Jessore.	Sadar ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the last day of every month.	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Narail ...	Rupganj ...	Do. ...	Sunday or Thursday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th.	9 3	8 14	7 10	8 10
	Magura ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Thursday or Sunday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Thursday falling on or next before the 26th.	9 0	9 0	7 14	8 10
	Jhenida ...	Jhenida ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 10
	Bongaon ...	Bongaon ...	Do. ...	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th.	8 0	7 8	8 0	7 13
Khulna.	Sadar ...	Khulna Bazar (*alias* Saheberhat).	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	8 0	8 0	7 9	7 13
	Satkhira ...	Satkhira Bazar (*alias* Pranshire).	Do. ...	28th of every month, except February, when the price will be taken on the 26th.	8 8	8 8	7 0	8 0
	Bagerhat ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	Sunday falling on or before the 28th of every month, except February, when the price will be taken on the Sunday falling on or before the 26th.	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 13

DACCA DIVISION.

	Subdivision—				S. c.	S. c.	S. c	S. c.
Dacca.	Narayanganj ...	Narayanganj Bazar.	Rice ...	Last market day before the 13th of every month.	8 0	8 8	7 12	8 1
	Sadar ...	Dacca Town Imamganj Bazar.	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	7 3	7 0	6 12	6 15
	Manikganj ...	Dasora Bazar ...	Do. ...	Market day falling on or immediately before the 28th of every month.	7 0	8 0	6 8	7 2
	Munshiganj ...	Munshirhat ...	Do. ...	Last Sunday of every month	8 0	8 0	7 4	7 12

DACCA DIVISION—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st March 1922.
					January.	February.	March.	
					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Mymensingh.	Subdivision— Jamalpur ...	Raniganj ...	Rice ...	Last market day of the 3rd week of every month.	8 8	8 0	8 4	8 4
	Tangail ...	Kagmari ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	8 0	7 8	6 0	7 2
	Netrakona ...	Netrakona ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	8 4	7 4	7 8	7 10
	Sadar ...	Nasirabad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	8 2	7 14	7 11	7 14
	Kishorganj ...	Kishorganj ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	8 8	8 0	7 8	8 0
Faridpur.	Sadar ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	8 0	8 0	7 6	7 10
	Madaripur ...	Madaripur ...	Do. ...	On the market day preceding the 28th of every month.	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
	Goalundo ...	Rajbari ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	7 4	7 8	7 6	7 6
	Gopalganj ...	Gopalganj ...	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	9 0	9 4	8 0	8 12
Bakarganj.	Patuakhali ...	Patuakhali ...	Do. ...	Last market day preceding the last day of every month.	8 4	8 0	6 0	7 6
	Pirojpur ...	Pirojpur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 10
	Sadar ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	8 0	7 11	6 2	7 4
	Dakhin Shahbazpur.	Bhola Hât ...	Do. ...	Last market day preceding the last day of every month.	7 10	7 15	7 11	7 12

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Tippera.	Subdivision— Brahmanbaria	Brahmanbaria ...	Rice ...	Market day immediately preceding the 28th of every month.	7 0	7 8	6 11	7 1
	Sadar ...	Rajganja Bazar, Comilla.	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	7 12	7 9	6 15	7 6
	Chandpur ...	Chandpur Old Bazar.	Do. ...	Market day immediately preceding the 28th of every month.	7 7	7 9	7 7	7 7
Noakhali.	Sadar ...	Kalitara Hât ...	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	8 4	8 2	7 12	8 0
	Feni ...	Feni Bazar ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4
Chittagong.	Sadar ...	Buxi Hât ...	Do. ...	Last Saturday of every month	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Cox's Bazar ..	Cox's Bazar ...	Do. ...	Friday immediately preceding the 26th, or the 26th if that day happens to be a Friday.	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Rajshahi.	Subdivision— Sadar ...	Saheb Bazar ...	Rice ...	Last day of every month ...	7 2	7 8	6 12	7 2
	Naogaon ...	Naogaon ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	7 8	7 14	7 14	7 12
	Nator ...	Nator ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 2
Dinajpur.	Sadar ...	Railway Bazar Hât.	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6
	Thakurgaon ...	Lahirihat ...	Do. ...	.....	8 6	8 3	8 6	8 6
	Balurghat ...	Balurghat ...	Do. ...	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
Jalpaiguri.	Alipur Duars ...	Alipur Duars ...	Do. ...	.....	8 8	9 0	7 11	8 6
	Sadar ...	Dinbazar ...	Do. ...	15th of every month ...	7 5	7 8	8 0	7 9

RAJSHAHI DIVISION—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Local areas.	Marts at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st March 1922.
					January.	February.	March.	
					S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Rangpur.	Subdivision—Sadar ...	Nawabganj Chaliaamad, Rangpur.	Rice ...	Last Wednesday or Saturday, whichever may be next to the last day of every month.	7 8	8 4	8 0	7 14
	Nilphamari ...	Sagarmacha ...	Do. ...	Last Wednesday or Sunday, whichever may be close to the 28th of every month.	9 4	9 0	8 12	9 0
	Kurigram ...	Kurigram ...	Do. ...	Last Saturday or Tuesday next to the 28th of every month.	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12
	Gaibandha ...	Gaibandha Bazar	Do. ...	27th of every month ...	8 4	7 12	7 8	7 13
Bogra	District of Bogra	Kalitala Hât ...	Do. ...	Last Sunday of every month.	8 7	7 14	7 2	7 13
Pabna.	Subdivision—Sadar ...	Pabna Bazar ...	Do. ...	15th of every month ...	6 2	7 1	6 14	6 11
	Serajganj ...	Fariapati at Serajganj.	Do. ...	Ditto ...	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 14
Malda	District of Malda	Balia Nawabganj	Do. ...	Second Wednesday of every month.	7 8	7 12	7 8	7 9

Statement of donations between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 in value which have been acknowledged by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division during the year 1921-22, is published for general information :—

Division.	District.	Name of Donors.	Purpose.	Amount.	Total of district.	Total of division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Babu Tarit Bhusan Roy Chaudhuri, M.L.C.	Female ward of Munshiganj Charitable Dispensary.	1,666 10 9		
		Babu Harendra Lal Roy Choudhuri.	Ditto ...	1,666 10 9		
		Babu Pulin Behari Roy Choudhuri.	Ditto ...	1,666 10 9		
					5,000 0 3	
	Mymensingh.	Srijukta Kadambini Choudhurani of Kharua, police-station Nundail.	For a dispensary at Kharua, police-station Nandail.	2,500 0 0		
		Babu Gopal Das Acharjya Chaudhuri, Zemindar, Sherpur.	For a dispensary at Nanni Bazar, police-station Nalitabari.	1,500 0 0		
					4,000 0 0	
						9,000 0 3

J. C. CHAUDHURI,

Personal Assistant, for *Commissioner (on tour).*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA DIVN., DACCA, *the 6th June 1922.*

List of prices of articles of food at Calcutta during the week ending Saturday, the 10th June 1922.

Names of articles.	Wholesale price per maund.		Retail price per seer.	
	From—	To—	From—	To—
Rice—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam coarse ...	7 4 0	7 12 0	0 3 3	0 3 6
„ medium ...	8 0 0	8 4 0	0 3 6	0 3 9
Patnai coarse ...	7 12 0	.....	0 3 3	0 3 6
„ medium ...	8 0 0	8 4 0	0 3 6	0 3 9
Nagra, coarse ...	8 0 0	.....	0 3 3	0 3 6
„ medium ...	8 4 0	8 8 0	0 3 6	0 3 9
Dudhkalma ...	7 12 0	8 4 0	0 3 3	0 3 9
Rangoon Boiled ...	.....	.....	0 2 9	.....
Kajla ...	.....	.....	0 2 6	.....
Wheat, Dudhia ...	8 0 0	8 4 0	.....	.....
„ Gangajali ...	7 8 0	.....	.....	.....
„ Jamali ...	7 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Gram Patnai (whole) ...	6 8 0	.....	0 2 9	0 3 3
„ dal ...	11 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mung „ (Hari) ...	9 0 0	9 8 0	0 4 6	0 5 0
„ „ (Krishna) ...	6 8 0	7 0 0	0 4 6	0 5 0
Arhar „ ...	8 0 0	10 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
Masur „ (spilt) ...	6 12 0	7 12 0	0 3 0	.....
„ „ (Khanri) ...	9 8 0	.....	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kalai „ ...	5 8 0	.....	0 3 3	0 3 6
Salt ...	3 2 0	.....	0 2 0	.....
Sugar (Brown Java) ...	14 8 0	.....	0 6 0	.....
Gur, Bheli ...	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....
„ Bhursut ...	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....
„ Date ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk ...	9 0 0	10 0 0	0 6 0	.....
Mustard Oil ...	24 0 0	26 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
Flour (Country) ...	9 4 0	10 8 0	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta No. 3 ...	5 8 0	.....	0 4 0	0 5 0
„ „ 2 ...	5 8 0			
„ „ B ...	10 12 0			
Suji ...	10 0 0	11 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 6
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.)...	86 0 0	.....	2 0 0	2 4 0
„ [Patiram, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa (better kind), etc.]	80 0 0	.....		
„ (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.)	74 0 0	.....		
Maize ...	5 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes ...	9 8 0	.....	0 4 6	0 5 0
Patal ...	.....	.....	0 3 0	0 3 6
Brinjal ...	.....	.....	0 4 0	.....
Onion ...	3 8 0	5 4 0	0 2 0	.....
Fish, Rahu ...	36 0 0	38 0 0	0 12 0	.....
Mutton (2nd class) ...	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beef (2nd and 3rd classes) ...	.....	.....	0 6 0	0 8 0

N.B.—This is an abstract for price of the following markets :—

Wholesale.—Chetla Hât, Ramkrishnapur Hât, Scaldah Fish and Milk Markets and Posta Bazar.

Retail.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphanganj Market, Sova Bazar, Nutun Bazar, Raja Babu's Bazar, Karaya Bazar, Taltola Bazar, Mullick Bazar and Jogu Babu's Bazar.

H. L. MUKHARJI,

for *Commissioner, Presidency Division.*

CALCUTTA, *the 12th June 1922*

Statement showing the quantity of Salt in Bonded Warehouses and afloat on the river Hooghly on the 31st day of May 1922 and transactions during the half-month from the 16th to the 31st May 1922.

Description of salt.	In Sulkea Government golas (Bonded).	Quantity afloat.	Total.	Transactions during half-month from the 16th to the 31st May 1922, inclusive.			
				Quantity on which duty has been paid.	Manifested quantity arrived in the port of Calcutta.	Deliveries from shipboard for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.	Deliveries from bonded warehouses for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.
	Mds. Srs.	Mds.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Sr.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
United Kingdom—							
Liverpool and other Panga salt.	210,120 0	...	210,120 0	9,040 0	...	...	47,082
Other European countries—							
Spanish salt	445,955 0	57,355	503,310 0	68,400 0	176,945	119,590	25,487
Hamburg and Bremen salt.	199,406 0	...	199,406 0	18,410 0	...	...	10,710
Hamburg and Bremen rock salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Said salt	863,347 0	112,778	976,125 0	148,200 0	119,778	7,000	23,600
Aden and Red Sea—				(c)			
Aden salt	982,482 0	149,173	1,131,655 0	244,306 0	174.223	25,050	128,040
Salif salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salif rock salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawayah salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massawah salt	435,684 10	...	435,684 10	44,300 0	...	...	5,000
Muscat and Persian Gulf—							
Muscat, Lingah and Hanjam salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto rock salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British India—				(b)			
Bombay salt	...	...	...	36,370 0	38,082	36,180	...
Madras salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	(a) 3,136,994 10	319,306	3,456,300 10	569,026 0	509,028	187,820	239,919

(a) This excludes 123,428 maunds in balance in the private licensed warehouses at Ramkristopur.
(b) Duty on this quantity was paid at Bombay.
(c) This includes 500 maunds passed free of duty for the manufacture of glazed stonewares.

	Mds.
Written off during the half-month—	
Wastage in Sulkea golas	1,645
Abandoned and destroyed	2

Errata.—In the column 2 of the statement showing quantities afloat, etc., during the half month ending the 15th May 1922, please read "257614" for "255764" against Liverpool and other panga salt, and also "440684-10 srs." for "442534-10 srs." against Massawah salt.

M. E. RAHMAN,
Assistant Collector of Customs for Imports

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 8th June 1922.*

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 565 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, it is hereby notified that the General Committee of the Corporation propose to amend clause 9 of the by-laws framed under section 559 (*11*) of the said Act specifying the materials to be used in the construction of drains. The amendment proposed as well as the existing by-law is published below for general information :—

Existing.

9. All covers for the various chambers or pits that may be required shall be of cast-iron and of the standard quality and pattern, which may be seen at the District Engineer's office.

Proposed.

All covers for the various chambers or pits except those for master traps that may be required shall be of cast-iron and of the standard quality and pattern, which may be seen at the District Engineer's office.

Covers and frames for master traps shall also be of cast-iron and those to be placed outside any premises in any street must not be less than 2½ cwt. in weight and be subject to the approval of the Engineer as to their make and stability. Lighter covers or frames may be used with the written permission of the Engineer if placed within the premises and in any public footpath, private path or way where there is no likelihood of any cart or carriage traffic.

Objections, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to Thursday, the 13th July 1922, after which date the draft amendment will be further proceeded with.

B. V. RAMIAH,
Secretary to the Corporation.

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 14th June 1922.*

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Notice under section 47 (3) of Bengal Act V of 1911.

IT is hereby notified that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta have applied to the Local Government for sanction to Improvement Scheme No. I (Barabazar) which was originally published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and in local newspapers on the 30th April 1919.

T. EMERSON, *Chairman.*

5, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA, *the 8th June 1922.*

Notice under Section 47 (3) of Bengal Act V of 1911.

IT is hereby notified that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta have applied to the Local Government for sanction to Improvement Scheme No. XX (Dharamtala Street to Corporation Street) which was originally published in the *Calcutta Gazettee* and in local newspapers on the 21st September 1921.

T. EMERSON, *Chairman.*

5, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA, *the 10th June 1922.*

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing the approximate volume of Traffic and the Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the month of March 1922, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	1921-22.					
	Weight of cargo.		Rafts.		Tollage.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Major Works.						
Midnapore Canal	5,339	50,242	19,050	76,867	5,690	40,506
Hijili Tidal Canal	7,136	72,078	1,336	5,292	7,312	64,095
Total ...	12,475	122,320	20,386	82,159	13,002	1,04,601
II.—Minor Works and Navigation.						
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	51,736	486,671	7	2,102	40,492	3,23,809
Tolly's Nala	23,478	233,813	19,965	226,264	6,775	63,873
Madaripur Bil Route ...	85,215	1,285,184	2,634	17,901	21,763	2,84,791
Total ...	160,429	2,005,668	22,606	246,267	69,030	6,72,473
Magrahat Channels ...	6,181	69,657	4,285	14,813	1,245	19,429
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,478	33,747	5,502	43,932	1,632	12,320
Nadia Rivers	2,461	43,393	13,600	545,883	988	12,634
GRAND TOTAL ...	173,549	2,152,465	45,993	850,895	72,895	7,16,856

Canals.	1920-21.					
	Weight of cargo.		Rafts.		Tollage.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Major Works.						
Midnapore Canal	5,716	55,430	22,177	198,529	4,936	41,644
Hijili Tidal Canal	4,903	64,429	2,125	7,654	5,348	62,055
Total ...	10,619	119,859	24,302	206,183	10,284	1,03,699
II.—Minor Works and Navigation.						
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	38,405	458,792	725	9,009	25,207	2,97,102
Tolly's Nala	18,117	205,241	21,250	170,387	5,382	62,430
Madaripur Bil Route ...	87,099	1,386,948	652	13,085	20,056	3,27,450
Total ...	143,621	2,050,981	22,627	192,481	50,645	6,86,982
Magrahat Channels ...	5,066	61,676	...	3,895	1,250	19,156
Orissa Coast Canal	2,898	30,184	8,235	30,406	1,031	11,693
Nadia Rivers	2,682	47,418	44,300	656,656	1,137	13,283
GRAND TOTAL ...	154,267	2,190,259	75,162	883,458	54,063	7,31,114

T. C. BHATTACHARYA,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal

CALCUTTA,
The 8th June 1922.

REGISTERED No. C207. No. 25 of 1922.

The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1922.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.*]

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MONTHLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORT OF BENGAL FOR MAY 1922.

I. **Character of the season.**—During the month under review light rain fell after a long spell of drought. It was greatly in defect of the normal throughout the Presidency excepting in the district of Jalpaiguri, where the fall was only slightly in excess. The usual rainfall statement is appended.

II. **Progress of agricultural operations.**—Harvesting of summer rice was completed. Sowings of jute and paddy were practically at a standstill, but the operations were greatly accelerated by the rains towards the latter part of the month. The progress of sowings, so far made in the low-land tracts, was generally unsatisfactory. Preparation of lands for winter paddy and their sowings continued slowly.

III. **State of standing crops.**—The condition of standing crops was not favourable, their growth being much affected by drought.

IV. **Prospects and probable outturn.**—Prospects of standing crops, so far, were not hopeful. The outturn of wheat was estimated at 68 per cent. and that of spring oilseeds at 73 per cent. of the normal this year.

V. **Damage to standing crops.**—Considerable damage was caused to young jute plants and other autumn crops by the unusually prolonged drought in many parts of the Province.

VI. **Condition of agricultural stock.**—The condition of livestock was generally fair. Cattle disease, however, prevailed more or less in parts of Nadia, Murshidabad, Bankura, Hooghly, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Malda, Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Tippera, Noakhali and the Tripura State.

VII. **Failure of pasturage and fodder.**—Scarcity of fodder and water was felt in many parts of the Presidency, but the situation is now improving.

VIII. **Prices of food-grains.**—During the second fortnight of the month, the prices of common rice of the cheapest quality rose in twelve districts, fell in eight and remained stationary in the rest of the Presidency. The price ranged from 5 seers per rupee in the Tripura State to 8 seers per rupee at Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Rangpur.

IX. **Condition of agricultural population.**—The condition of agricultural population was reported to be fair.

G. EVANS,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, *the 15th June 1922.*

Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall in each district during May 1922.

Division.	Districts.	Normal district rainfall for the month of May 1922.	Actual district rainfall for the month of May 1922.	Variation from the normal.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	5·53	2·98	−2·55
	Calcutta ...	5·77	2·67	−3·10
	Nadia ...	6·50	3·59	−2·91
	Murshidabad ...	5·33	3·60	−1·73
	Jessore ...	7·56	2·79	−4·77
	Khulna ...	7·74	3·15	−4·59
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	5·06	4·94	−0·12
	Birbhum ...	4·33	2·72	−1·61
	Bankura ...	4·35	1·94	−2·41
	Midnapore ...	4·97	2·24	−2·73
	Hooghly ...	5·67	3·02	−2·65
	Howrah ...	5·36	4·25	−1·11
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	6·06	2·30	−3·76
	Dinajpur ...	7·10	3·63	−3·47
	Jalpaiguri ...	14·37	16·05	+1·68
	Darjeeling ...	9·19	8·54	−0·65
Rajshahi—*concld.*	Rangpur ...	11·11	5·23	−5·88
	Bogra ...	8·36	2·97	−5·39
	Pabna ...	7·59	4·06	−3·53
	Malda ...	4·85	2·51	−2·34
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	10·11	3·20	−6·91
	Mymensingh ...	11·88	4·76	−7·12
	Faridpur ...	10·21	3·30	−6·91
	Bakarganj ...	9·38	2·18	−7·20
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	10·34	4·99	−5·35
	Tipperah ...	11·32	2·73	−8·59
	Noakhali ...	11·02	4·12	−6·90
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	10·21	6·67	−3·54
	Cooch-Behar ...	14·32	8·04	−6·28
	Tripura State ...	11·63	3·50	−8·13

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1920-21.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

The number of institutions under public and private management rose from 52,879 to 53,968 or by 1,089, but their pupils fell from 1,953,909 to 1,945,145, a loss of 8,764. Public institutions increased in number from 50,620 to 51,994, while private decreased from 2,259 to 1,974. The number of pupils in public institutions rose from 1,886,599 to 1,888,510 or by 1,911, and in private institutions decreased from 67,310 to 56,635 or by 10,675. This decrease can be ascribed to three distinct causes. Adverse economic conditions compelled many withdrawals; the non-co-operation movement reduced the number attending colleges and high schools; lastly, the number given above does not include, as in previous years, pupils of Technical and Industrial schools, which have ceased to be controlled by this Department from the year under review. Of the total number of pupils in all classes of institutions, 1,588,730 were males, and 356,415 females against 1,611,175 and 342,734 respectively in the preceding year. **Total number of institutions and pupils.**

2. The number of public institutions included, on 31st March 1921, 51 arts and professional colleges, 908 high schools, 1,833 middle schools, 47,772 primary, and 1,430 special schools. The corresponding figures on the same date of the previous year were 53,903; 1,897; 46,240 and 1,527. Of the public institutions, 379 were managed by Government, 3,114 by district boards and municipalities, 41,081 were aided, and 7,420 unaided. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 399, 3,018, 39,989 and 7,214. **Different classes of public institutions.**

3. The total expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 3,09,22,377 as compared with Rs. 3,01,92,891 of the preceding year. Of this Rs. 2,13,98,466 represented direct, and Rs. 95,23,911 indirect expenditure, against Rs. 2,05,22,304 and Rs. 96,70,587 of the year before. Of the total expenditure Rs. 14,09,422 and Rs. 2,25,988 was provided from District and Municipal funds; Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 1,08,78,484, while Rs. 1,34,85,051 and Rs. 49,23,432 came from fees and other private sources, respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 13,38,693; Rs. 2,06,030; Rs. 1,00,05,332; Rs. 1,31,58,444 and Rs. 54,84,392. Thus expenditure increased under all the heads except "Other sources." **Total expenditure on public instruction.**

4. The year witnessed the administrative changes inaugurated by the Reforms, which transferred "Education" (excluding European education) to a responsible Minister. The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., C.I.E., first Education Minister for Bengal, took over his duties in January 1921. Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., at the same time assumed control of European education. The same reforms also made the Director of Public Instruction, **Noteworthy features of the period under review.**

Bengal, *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary to Government in the Education Department. Mr. W. W. Hornell, M.A., C.I.E., became the first Deputy Secretary.

In respect of discipline the year has been critical. Signs of unrest due to the "non-violent non-co-operation" movement appeared among Bengal students about the close of 1920. As leaders advised students to sever connection with schools and colleges controlled by Government or by the University, a large proportion of college students were emotionally affected by this appeal, to which many responded. Schools were also affected. Most of the colleges were closed temporarily. Bands of students who had withdrawn from their work went about stimulating the boycott of colleges as well as of University or Government examinations. But guardians gave little support to the movement, and the excitement died out gradually. Most of the students returned, and colleges and schools resumed normal work, though an appreciable number of students appear to have abandoned school or college permanently; these withdrawals have seriously crippled the fee-income of private institutions, a few schools among which were helped by Government with additional grants to keep themselves alive pending the return of normal conditions. The agitation, though damaging in its financial effects and in other ways, has served a useful purpose by helping to create a public opinion in favour of practical and vocational education. There is now a wide and real demand for this in the country, springing largely from the knowledge that in present-day conditions the prospects of employment which await the average products of the literary type of education are somewhat drab, and from a belief that practically or vocationally trained men will more easily fit into the economic structure, and thus be more valuable members of society. The subject is now engaging the attention of Government and of the University. It may be pointed out in this connexion that the special classes, which now exist for giving boys a training less literary in its nature than the matriculation course side by side with general instruction, have not hitherto received much support from the people who are naturally conservative and dislike manual labour. The Education Department, while unable to accept some of the cruder forms of the popular demand, welcomes the prevalent desire that considerable practical bias be imparted to school education in Bengal, and that facilities for scientific and other non-literary training beyond the school stage be provided on a more generous scale.

CHAPTER II.

Controlling Agencies.

The Indian Educational Service.

5. During the year the Indian Educational Service was reorganised with retrospective effect from 1st December 1919. Two distinct cadres were formed with different rates of pay for men and women members of the service. Each cadre was divided into three branches, *viz.*, the Administrative, the Collegiate and the Special.

Men's Branch.

The Men's cadre of the Indian Educational Service now includes, besides the ordinary grade, two selection grades—senior and junior—comprising 5 and 15 per cent. of the posts in the cadre, respectively. The rate of pay for the ordinary grade ranges from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,250. The pay of the posts in the junior selection grade varies from Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 1,500 and of those in the senior from Rs. 1,550 to Rs. 1,750. The members of the Men's cadre are granted, in addition to their grade pay, an overseas pay varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 subject to certain conditions. During the year 15 posts were added to the Men's Branch, which included previously 52 appointments in lieu of an equivalent number of posts in the Bengal Educational Service. The total strength of the men's cadre thus stood at 67 posts on 31st March 1921.

Women's Branch

The pay of the ordinary grade of the Women's cadre of the Indian Educational Service ranges from Rs. 400 to Rs. 850. This cadre includes one selection grade consisting of 20 per cent. of the total strength of the

cadre. The pay of the selection grade posts varies from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,050. There is also an overseas pay of a uniform rate of Rs. 50 for members of non-Indian domicile. The number of women members of the Indian Educational Service stood at 3 on 31st March 1921 as in the year before.

The Bengal Educational Service.

6. During the year the Bengal Educational Service also was reorganised, two separate cadres on different rates of pay being constituted for men and women.

Men's Branch.

A time-scale of pay has been introduced in place of the graded system which existed previously; the minimum and maximum pay has been fixed at Rs. 250 and Rs. 800. On the 31st March 1920 the Bengal Educational Service contained 188 posts—184 permanent and 4 temporary—for men (excluding 17 posts for women). Three permanent and one temporary posts were added to the cadre, while 15 posts were raised to the Indian Educational Service status. Thus on the 31st March 1921 the cadre of the men's branch of the Bengal Educational Service consisted 177 posts of which 5 were temporary.

Women's Branch.

The sanction of the Secretary of State was received to the formation of a scale of pay for the women's branch of the Bengal Educational Service subject to a minimum of Rs. 200, and a maximum of Rs. 500. On 31st March 1921 the number of women officers in the Bengal Educational Service stood at 17, as on the 31st March 1920.

Subordinate Educational Service.

7. On the 31st March 1920 the Subordinate Educational Service cadre consisted of 1,182 posts. Forty-one posts were added during the year. Of these, 13 were created temporarily in connection with the establishment of the Dacca Intermediate College, 18 for strengthening the subordinate inspecting staff in Eastern Bengal, and the remaining 10 for certain colleges and schools. Thus the strength of the service stood at 1,223 posts on 31st March 1921.

Lower Subordinate Educational Service.

8. On the 31st March 1920 the number of appointments in the Lower Subordinate Educational Service was 451. Twenty-one posts were converted into appointments on higher rates of pay in the Subordinate Educational Service and outside the grades of the Subordinate Educational Service. The total strength was therefore 430 posts on 31st March 1921.

Vernacular Teachers' Service.

9. Besides the 159 posts for Vernacular teachers in Government high schools mentioned in the last annual report, the Vernacular Teachers' Service includes 156 appointment attached to secondary schools for girls, middle English schools, and guru-training schools of the improved type. The total strength was thus 315 posts on 31st March 1921.

Clerical Service.

10. Government have sanctioned 44 appointments in the clerical service for secondary high schools (40 for boys' schools and 4 for girls' schools) in connection with the scheme of improvement for secondary education. Of the 4 appointments for girls' schools one has been held in abeyance, because one of the four men who are to occupy the posts draws higher pay outside the graded service. There were thus 43 posts on 31st March 1921.

Officers not within the classified lists

11. On the 31st March 1920 there were 410 appointments outside the grades of the Subordinate Educational Service including 46 posts of the Vernacular Teachers' Service which were subsequently transferred to a regular cadre. During the year 11 posts outside the graded services were created, and two appointments abolished. Thus the number of appointments outside the grades was 373 on 31st March 1921. Of the officers outside the grades 35 drew salaries of Rs. 200 a month or upwards, and the pay of the rest varied from Rs. 12 to Rs. 180 a month.

Subordinate Educational Service Reorganisation Committee.

12. The Committee appointed by Government to frame proposals for the reorganisation of the Educational services below the Bengal Educational Service submitted their report to Government in February 1921.

Direction.

13. Mr. W. W. Hornell was in charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, during the year except for the space of a month, when he went on leave. Mr. J. W. Gunn officiated for him. With the exception of this brief period, Mr. Gunn held the office of the Assistant Director of Public Instruction during the year under review until February, when Mr. E. F. Oaten was appointed to the post. Mr. J. A. Taylor, Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education, Bengal, returned from leave during the year. The services of the Superintendent

of Industries and Inspector of Technical and Industrial Institutions, Bengal, were placed at the disposal of the Director of Industries during 1920-21.

Inspecting Agency.

14. The subjoined table shows the strength of the inspecting agency on the 31st March 1921 :—

Division.	Inspectors and 2nd Inspectors.	Assistant Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors.	Assistant Inspectresses.	Inspectresses.	Inspector of European Schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	3	5	21	73	14	2 } 1		
Presidency (excluding Calcutta).	3	4	11	44	3	2	1	
Calcutta	1	...	2	3*	...	1		1
Dacca	3	4	18	66	1	3		
Chittagong	2	3	9	38	2	1	1	
Rajshahi	2	3	14	44	1	2		
Total ...	14	19	75	268	21	12	2	1

* Including 1 temporary post of Sub-Inspector of Schools for boys released from Reformatory School.

CHAPTER III.

Collegiate Education.

Arts Colleges.

15. On the 31st March 1921 there were 33 arts colleges for men and 3 for women, with 19,788 students against 21,557 of the previous year. The decrease was due to economic stress and to the non-co-operation movement. These figures may convey a false impression, since the date to which these figures refer, March 31st shows the losses when non-co-operation was at its height. The commencement of the new session in July, which falls outside the scope of this report, saw these losses much reduced. The arts colleges cost Rs. 26,61,642 as compared with Rs. 23,24,083 in the year preceding. As in the year 1919-20, 8 arts colleges were maintained by Government, 1 was under municipal management, 13 were aided, and 14 unaided. During the year under review each college cost Rs. 73,935 on an average. The average cost per student was Rs. 127-13-0 towards which Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 48-14-7.

Arts Colleges for Men.

Number of colleges.

16. As in the previous year, the number of arts colleges for the education of men stood at 33 ; 7 of them were managed by Government, 1 by a Municipal Board, and 25 by private associations.

Number of students.

17. Students in arts colleges for men fell from 21,380 to 19,576 ; of these 16,909 were Hindus, 2,306 Muhammadans, and 361 of other communities. The figures for the preceding year were 18,745 ; 2,332, and 303.

Expenditure.

18. The arts colleges for men cost Rs. 3,23,779 in excess of the expenditure of the preceding year. Towards the total expenditure Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 9,58,641 ; while Rs. 7,823 ; Rs. 13,40,569, and Rs. 2,62,601 came from Municipal funds, fees and other sources respectively.

Special grants for private colleges.

19. Seventeen private colleges participated in the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 1,29,000 for the improvement of college libraries and laboratories. Fourteen non-Government colleges received grants-in-aid for maintenance and capital grants.

Government Colleges :— (1) Presidency College.

20. On the 31st March 1921 the Presidency College had 869 students against 832 on the 31st March 1920. Seven hundred and twenty-eight were Hindus, 138 Muhammadans, and 3 of other communities. The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,76,849, of which Rs. 3,51,631 came from Provincial revenues. The average cost per student was Rs. 525-11-10, of which Rs. 387-10-11 was borne by Government.

Certain new features of the college work call for comment. An attempt was made to give the first-year students some special training of tongue and ear, with a view to improving their pronunciation, intonation and understanding of English. For this purpose small groups of students were practised in reading, dictation and conversation. Secondly, to give the first-year arts students a glimpse into science, a few science lectures illustrated by slides were given at different times. It is intended to repeat both the experiments in future years. The seminars flourished generally, and proved their value. Discipline among the students was satisfactory, and they did not join in the agitation at the close of the year. The College, it is true, was closed during some part of the disturbances, but merely because the strain placed upon students continuing their work in Calcutta was intolerable, and work was impossible in the midst of the agitation. The sense of civic duty in the students was high, and about 150 volunteered to work in connexion with the census operations, when the college accepted responsibility for the census of the ward in which it is situated.

(2) Dacca College.

21. There were in Dacca College on the 31st March 1921, 729 students against 754 of the year before. Five hundred and fifty were Hindus and 179 Muhammadans. The college cost Rs. 2,67,523 by way of direct expenditure, towards which Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 2,07,015. The cost per student was Rs. 341-10-7, of which Rs. 264-6-2 was borne by Government. To facilitate the inauguration of Dacca University, the Intermediate classes of Dacca College were separated from the B.A., B.Sc. and M.A., M.Sc. classes (which were absorbed later in Dacca University) and located in August 1920 in the building previously occupied by the School of Engineering. It was found necessary to expel 12 students who, in defiance of authority, joined the non-co-operators.

(3) Hooghly College.

22. Hooghly College had on its rolls 247 students on the 31st March 1921 against 255 in the previous year. Two hundred and fourteen were Hindus, 31 Muhammadans, 2 Christians. The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 86,714, of which Rs. 67,014 came from Provincial revenues. The cost per student was Rs. 348-3-11, of which Rs. 269-2-1 was borne by Government. The College is cramped for space; in the picturesque language of the Officiating Principal: "the college is tight-laced and can hardly breathe". The Hooghly College Association, composed of staff and students, which was started last session, is reported to have done excellent work in the direction of social service; the members of the Association visited neighbouring villages, and impressed upon the people the necessity of self-help, education, temperance, and sanitation. They also started a night-school for working men, and remitted Rs. 800 for relief to the people of flooded areas in Midnapore. Discipline on the whole was satisfactory. Three students left the hostel, and 2 abandoned the Intermediate Examination as a result of non-co-operation propaganda.

(4) Sanskrit College.

23. The Sanskrit College had 191 students against 290 in the year before. The decrease is said to be mainly due to restrictions imposed upon admissions by the Calcutta University and the Department owing to insufficiency of accommodation. Of the students 2 were Buddhists and the rest Hindus. The total direct expenditure on the College amounted to Rs. 37,609, towards which Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 24,818. The average cost per student was Rs. 181-10-11 out of which Rs. 119-14-3 was borne by Government. According to present arrangements, the students, who take up Honours in Philosophy and History, are allowed to join the Honours classes of the Presidency College without any additional charge, and the Principal of the Sanskrit College is of opinion that a similar concession should be extended to a limited number of honours students in Mathematics. During the year the post of the Principal was included in the Indian Educational Service. With the staff lately strengthened it has been found possible to introduce the system of lectures and monthly examinations. With the permission of the Principal the Presidency College grounds are used by the Sanskrit College students for sports for one day in the week, but this arrangement is not considered satisfactory. Dr. Thomas, Librarian of the India Office, paid a visit to the Sanskrit College library, and investigated its Sanskrit manuscripts.

(5) Krishnagar College.

24. On the 31st March 1921, Krishnagar College had 227 students against 281 of the previous year. Two hundred and four were Hindus, 22 Muhammadans

and 1 Christian. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 91,429, towards which Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 68,013. The cost per pupil was Rs. 365-11-5, of which Rs. 272-0-10 was borne by Government. The B.Sc. classes had their maximum strength, and many applications for admission to science were rejected. The ratio of the staff to students was 1 to 14. In the B.A. and I.Sc. Examinations held in 1920-21 there were no failures. In the Inter-University Recitation contest held by the Calcutta University Institute in 1920, two students won the first prize in Sanskrit, and another won the third prize in Bengali. Athletics flourished, and the students were required to attend the College field four days a week, as in previous years. There were a few cases of indiscipline.

(6) Chittagong College.

25. On the 31st March 1921 there were in the Chittagong College 321 students as compared with 405 of the year before. The decrease is ascribed to the non-co-operation movement. Two hundred and two were Hindus, 97 Muhammadans and 22 of other communities. Sanction was received to the affiliation of the College in Philosophy up to the B.A. (Pass) standard. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 76,616, of which Rs. 45,242 came from Provincial revenues. The cost per pupil was Rs. 197-7-5 towards which Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 116-9-8. A College Co-operative Stores run by representatives of both staff and students was started and is said to be working satisfactorily. A tennis court was laid out and football was played, but the interest in games was little owing to the non-co-operation agitation. No serious indiscipline came to notice. The senior Professor of English, who used to take an active interest in the affairs of the college, resigned his appointment in March 1921 and entered local politics as a non-co-operation leader.

(7) Rajshahi College.

26. Rajshahi College had 842 students on its rolls against 800 of the preceding year. Six hundred and fifty-six were Hindus and 186 Muhammadans. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,34,196, of which Rs. 56,429 was borne by Provincial revenues. The cost per student was Rs. 159-3, and the Government share of this was Rs. 66-15. The affiliation of the College up to Honours in Arabic has been under the consideration of the University. A new hostel for Hindu students is under construction. Sanction has been accorded to the construction of an additional college building at an estimated cost of Rs. 80,000, towards which Rs. 32,000 will be contributed by the Raja of Dighapatia. An endowment of Rs. 2,50,000 in 3½ per cent. Government promissory notes has been created for the college in terms of the will of late Mr. Basanta Kumar Roy for "making arrangements for the advanced teaching of Botany, Zoology, etc., with a view to the introduction of a higher agricultural course in the Rajshahi College." Two additional lecturers—one in English and one in Arabic and Persian, one additional Demonstrator in Chemistry, and an additional Librarian were sanctioned. A room has been fitted up at the Government Agricultural Farm where about 40 students of the college attend lectures, and learn the practical work of farming. It is compulsory on students to join in some form of physical exercise; and in consequence the football, cricket, hockey, tennis, rowing and gymnastic clubs flourished. Good discipline was maintained throughout the year, in spite of the non-co-operation agitation which failed here. The endowed Sanskrit College attached to Rajshahi College in which there are arrangements for teaching English, continued to work well.

Municipal College.

27. Midnapore College is the only college in Bengal managed by a municipality. On the 31st March 1921 the college had 174 students against 207 of the previous year. One hundred and sixty-four were Hindus, 8 Muhammadans, and the rest of other communities. Besides the annual maintenance grant the college received Rs. 4,000 from the Imperial assignment of Rs. 1,29,000 for laboratory equipment. The total direct expenditure on the college was Rs. 25,185 and the cost per student Rs. 147-4-6.

Aided colleges.

28. As in the year before, the number of aided private colleges was 12 with 6,419 students on the 31st March 1921 against 6,817 of the preceding year. Of these 5,473 were Hindus, 685 Muhammadans and 261 of other communities. Of the total direct expenditure of Rs. 6,70,127, Rs. 1,37,022 was borne by Provincial revenues. The average cost per student was Rs. 103-2, towards which Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 21-1-5.

29. The preliminaries in connexion with Dacca University were almost all settled in the course of the year although the University came into being after the period closed. The proposals of the University Commission with regard to Calcutta University were taken into consideration, but for financial reasons no action was taken. **Dacca University.**

30. The outstanding feature of the year was the rise and progress of the non-co-operation movement. Waves of emotional feeling flooded the colleges towards the close of the year, and for a time brought normal activity to an end in most centres. Then the students of Bengal, after long indifference, responded to the appeal of Mr. Gandhi to abandon an alleged "foreign" system of education for a "national" system. The "national" system when brought to the test of detail, turned out, where it existed at all, to be uncommonly like the "foreign" system. Private colleges which depend mostly upon fees, became a special target of the agitators. The prospects of a National College were dangled before the students' eyes, already dissatisfied with the present system of education, and they were induced to withdraw from their colleges in large numbers. In many places the students took themselves very seriously regarding themselves as "redeemers of their country," in others the movement partook somewhat of the character of a "students' rag," meeting a psychological need of the young adolescent under tutorial discipline. The students, for instance, of one unaided college in Calcutta are reported to have damaged the hostel furniture, while professing non-violent principles. Many who left their colleges adopted a novel method of picketing by lying at full length at the entrance of the colleges and of the University in order to dissuade others from paying their fees or sitting for their examinations. The embarrassment was serious for a time, but even so, activity was confined to a minority, and by the close of the year colleges had reopened, and the national colleges not having materialised, all but the bolder spirits, or those who had little to lose or had committed themselves beyond recovery, were stealing back to work, with an uneasy feeling that they had been made ridiculous. **Unrest among students.**

CHAPTER IV.

Secondary Education.

31. Secondary schools of all grades and types fell from 2,800 to 2,741; the decrease was solely confined to middle schools for boys. The number of pupils declined from 397,987 to 360,060. The secondary schools cost Rs. 1,04,87,312, as compared with Rs. 1,00,31,351 in the year before. The average cost of a secondary school was Rs. 3,826-1-9, and the cost per pupil Rs. 28-7-1. **General statistics.**

Secondary Education for Indian Boys.*

32. The number of secondary schools for Indian boys declined from 2,689 to 2,626. High schools rose from 869 to 874; middle schools fell from 1,820 to 1,752. Of the 47 middle English schools which disappeared, some were raised to the high school status; some converted into junior madrasahs; others closed for financial reasons; a few were nationalised. The 21 middle vernacular schools disappeared, because there is now little demand for purely vernacular education. The decrease in secondary schools brought about a reduction in the number of pupils. High schools lost 26,222, middle English schools 10,453, and middle vernacular schools 1,718 pupils. The loss in high and middle English schools is attributable chiefly to the non-co-operation agitation, though the long-continuing economic stress is also an explanation. It is satisfactory to note that the tide of the non-co-operation movement ebbed considerably after the close of the period; pupils are returning to schools, and it is expected that normal conditions will soon be restored. **Schools and pupils.**

* The Secondary Education of Indian girls and Europeans is dealt with in the respective chapters.

Expenditure.

33. The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indian boys amounted to Rs. 88,06,478, of which Rs. 12,91,604 was borne by public funds, and Rs. 75,14,874 by private sources. In the preceding year, public and private funds contributed Rs. 11,19,319 and Rs. 74,64,557. High schools cost Rs. 66,39,087 ; middle English schools Rs. 20,16,964 ; middle vernacular schools Rs. 1,50,427. Expenditure increased in high and middle English schools ; decreased in middle vernacular schools.

General outlook.

34. The position of the headmasters of Government high schools has been improved considerably by their inclusion in the Bengal Educational Service. The bulk of the teachers of secondary schools managed by Government are in the Subordinate Educational Service and Lower Subordinate Educational Service in which the pay is inadequate and the prospects of promotion unsatisfactory. The Subordinate Educational Service Reorganisation Committee have recommended a time-scale of pay in place of the present graded system ; the matter is receiving the attention of the Department. By far the majority of secondary schools are under private management, and their condition is not satisfactory. They are numerically and financially weak, and poor in house and equipment. Secondary schools often spring up quite apart from any genuine demand, and disappear after a few years' struggle. The progress of private secondary schools received a set-back last year owing to the non-co-operation agitation, and some were helped by Government with additional grants to keep themselves financially alive. There is much popular dissatisfaction with the present curriculum which is almost purely literary. The voice of the people demands "vocational training"; and the *charka*, to which magical virtues are attributed, is knocking at the door of schools. *Aut scientia aut nihil* is the motto of many a student applying for admission to a college. An early modification of the curriculum is a necessity, though it is to be hoped that the new can be admitted, without destroying what was good in the old. Funds will be required to meet the need, and this may be a cause of delay. Additional funds are also necessary to help the schools in maintaining a high standard of efficiency generally. There is a strong desire in the country for the restoration of the middle vernacular examination. Facilities for training should also be augmented ; at present only 10 per cent. and 28 per cent. of the teachers employed in high and middle schools are trained. A Board has been recently created for controlling secondary and intermediate education within the area of Dacca University. A similar Board for the whole province is aspired to, but is not a near probability.

Manual instruction.

35. A new manual training class was opened in the East Indian Railway High English school at Asansol. In some of the manual training classes in the Chittagong Division, weaving, carpentry, smithy, bamboo and canework, tailoring and rope-making are taught. The non-co-operation movement has led to the introduction of spinning and weaving into many schools, though in several cases the machines have gradually ceased to be used, and has in general helped to convert parents to the view that manual instruction is an essential part of secondary education. On the other hand it has undermined the pupils' respect for their teachers and elders so that perhaps little has been gained educationally, and much lost.

CHAPTER V.

Primary Education.

General statistics.

36. On the 31st March 1921 there were 47,772 primary schools for boys and girls with 1,456,865 pupils against 46,240 schools and 1,409,814 pupils of the preceding year. These schools cost Rs. 51,56,394 as compared with Rs. 49,45,625 of the year before. The average cost of a primary school was Rs. 107-15 and per pupil Rs. 3-11-9.

Primary Education of Indian Boys.*

Schools.

37. Primary schools for Indian boys rose from 34,856 to 35,695 or by 839. Of these 3,070 were upper primary, and 32,625 lower primary against 3,131 upper primary and 31,725 lower primary of the preceding year. Thus lower primary schools increased by 900, while upper primary schools decreased by 61. The table below compares the number in each Division for the years 1919-20 and 1920-21 :—

—	1919-20.		1920-21.		GAIN OR LOSS.	
	Upper Primary Schools.	Lower Primary Schools.	Upper Primary Schools.	Lower Primary Schools.	Upper Primary. Schools.	Lower Primary. Schools.
Burdwan Division ...	1,064	7,456	1,019	7,549	-45	+93
Presidency Division (excluding Calcutta).	661	5,157	659	5,143	-2	-14
Calcutta	23	308	20	300	-3	-8
Dacca Division	528	8,156	518	8,293	-10	+137
Chittagong Division ...	255	4,384	253	4,723	-2	+339
Rajshahi ,, ...	600	6,264	601	6,617	+1	+353
Total ...	3,131	31,725	3,070	32,625	-61	900

Pupils.

38. The year closed with 1,181,094 pupils (including 58,180 girls) in primary schools for Indian boys as against 1,151,988 on 31st March 1920, that is, an increase of 29,106. Of the pupils 144,434 were in upper primary and 1,036,660 in lower primary schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 146,580 and 1,005,408. It is reported that pupils of upper primary schools decreased in all Divisions except Rajshahi, while those in lower primary schools increased everywhere except in the Presidency Division outside Calcutta. The decrease of pupils is said to be due to economic distress and the prevalence of malarial fever in certain localities. It is reported further that primary schools were in no way affected by the non-co-operation agitation. Besides the pupils attending primary schools for Indian boys, there were in the primary department of secondary schools 159,755 pupils, as compared with 175,156 of the previous year. Pupils in primary schools for boys and in primary stages of secondary schools together therefore numbered 1,340,849 against 1,327,144 returned for the previous year, showing an increase of 13,705 in the primary stages.

Progress of education among Hindus and Muhammadans.

39. Primary schools for Indian boys were attended by 537,398 Hindus and 620,469 Muhammadans. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 532,104 and 598,507. Thus the number of Hindu pupils rose by 5,294 or ·9 per cent. and of Muhammadan pupils by 21,962 or 3·6 per cent. Of the total male Hindu population 5·09 per cent. and of the Muhammadan population 5·06 per cent. were in primary schools. In the previous year the percentages were 5·05 and 4·88.

Expenditure.

40. The total direct expenditure on primary schools for Indian boys was Rs. 42,96,750, against Rs. 41,55,666 of the year preceding, an increase of Rs. 1,41,084. Of the direct expenditure Rs. 21,47,121 or 49·9 per cent. same from public funds, Rs. 21,49,629 or 50·1 per cent. from private sources. In the preceding year public and private funds contributed 48·9 and 51·1 per cent. of the total expenditure. The expenditure from public funds is made up of Rs. 14,20,470 contributed by Provincial revenues, and Rs. 6,42,308 and Rs. 84,343 by District and Municipal funds. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 13,48,841 Rs. 6,03,601 and Rs. 79,037.

Imperial grants.

41. The bulk of the expenditure on primary schools from public funds was met from the allotment sanctioned out of the various Imperial grants. The following paragraphs indicate briefly how much was made available during the year under review from each of the Imperial grants :—

(1) The Durbar grant of Rs. 6,00,000.

The entire amount has been placed at the disposal of District and Municipal Boards for the maintenance of board primary schools and enhancement of the pay of teachers in aided primary schools.

*Primary education of Indian girls and Europeans is dealt with in the respective chapters.

(ii) The grant of Rs. 3,65,000.

A sum of Rs. 3,13,051 was allotted for recurring and Rs. 6,149 for non-recurring purposes.

(iii) The special grant of Rs. 2,85,000 for Eastern Bengal Districts.

The entire amount was made over to District Boards in Eastern Bengal for the development of female and Muhammadan education, and for repairs to and maintenance of board primary schools.

(iv) The grant of Rs. 4,50,000 (half of 9 lakhs grant).

A sum of Rs. 2,59,169 was allotted for enhancement of the pay of trained and untrained teachers of primary schools, for giving special assistance to the Midnapore District Board, and for the inauguration of the scheme for training primary school teachers.

(v) The grant of Rs. 5,50,000.

Rupees 4,24,209 was made available during the year under review for expenditure on the various objects (except construction of buildings for *guru* training schools) specified in the last annual report.

Panchayati Union schools.

42. Funds were allotted for the construction of 102 Panchayati Union schools for boys and 30 schools for girls. At the present rate of progress it will be long before every Panchayati Union has a school of the type. The condition of these schools is on the whole better than that of other primary schools, but the pay offered to the teachers is inadequate. The District Board of Dinajpur is reported to have increased the pay of the teachers of these schools by 30 per cent. on account of the high cost of living. Similar action by other District Boards would help to popularise these schools.

Curricula.

43. The revised curriculum for primary schools was issued during the year under review and will come into force in January 1923. The inclusion of English as an optional subject in the new curriculum will meet a long-felt want; the subject was already being taught surreptitiously in many schools. Precautions are, however, necessary, that the teaching of English may not be entrusted to inefficient teachers.

Primary Education Act.

44. The most important feature of primary education during the year under review was the deputation of Mr. Evan E. Biss, a member of the Indian Educational Service, to work out schemes for the extension of primary education in urban and rural areas. His report, which has attracted much attention, was placed before Government subsequent to the close of the period under review. As an outcome, detailed schemes for 35 municipalities and 23 Union Boards were worked out. Municipalities hesitate to commit themselves to any large expenditure. The main difficulty lies in the levying of a cess which is an essential feature of the proposals. The schemes for the following municipalities and union boards were, however, submitted to Government for sanction :—

(1) A scheme of free primary education in the Rangpur Municpality; Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned by Government for capital expenditure.

(2) A scheme for the Chandpur Municipality—it is under the consideration of Government.

(3) A scheme for three Union Boards in the district of Khulna—Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned by Government for capital expenditure, of which Rs. 8,000 was paid out during the year.

(4) A scheme for primary education in the Darjeeling District, towards which Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 for capital expenditure.

Primary Education in Calcutta.

45. Mr. Dunn's report on the survey of primary schools in Calcutta had been before Government for some time past, and during the year Government decided to pay to the Corporation of Calcutta 16¼ lakhs by instalments for the improvement of primary schools in the town. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was paid out during the year.

Conclusion.

46. The general condition of primary schools in Bengal remains unchanged. The average income of a primary school teacher is much below that of a day-labourer; it is idle to expect real progress while the present state of things continues. Increase in the number of aided primary schools—which takes place year after year—without corresponding increase in the funds available for the remuneration of the teachers naturally leads to a reduction in the small pittances doled out to them. There are now millions of boys who go without any education. Illiteracy may be broken to

some extent, when effect has been given to the provisions of the Primary Education Act, but the cost of giving free primary education to all boys of school-going age will be enormous. The trend of feeling is against local taxation for the purpose. A complete system of primary education must, therefore, it seems, be to a very considerable extent financed by Government, or submit to indefinite postponement.

CHAPTER VI.

The Training of Men Teachers.

Classification of teachers.

47. Teachers in Bengal are broadly divided into (1) Anglo-vernacular or English teachers of secondary schools; the graduate and under-graduate teachers amongst them are trained in the two Government Training Colleges at Calcutta and Dacca; (2) vernacular teachers of secondary schools who are trained in the Divisional normal schools; (3) vernacular teachers of primary schools, who are trained in the existing *guru* and *muallim*-training schools.

Institutions and pupils.

48. Institutions for the training of men teachers for Indian schools were 114 against 119 of last year. with 2,711 pupils as compared with 2,694. The decrease was due to the abolition of old-type *guru*-training schools in certain localities. Of training institutions, 2 are training colleges, 6 normal schools, and 106 *guru*, *muallim* and special training schools.

Training Colleges.

49. The two training colleges maintained by Government at Calcutta and Dacca prepare students for the B.T. and L.T. examinations of the Calcutta University. They admit annually a few Sub-Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Schools and a small number of outsiders, besides teachers of Government and aided secondary schools. The course extends over 10 months. Both institutions are rapidly advancing in popularity.

(I) David Hare Training College.

50. On the 31st March 1921, the college had 45 students—25 in the B.T. and 20 in the L.T. class, although 29 B.T. and 27 L.T. students had been admitted at the beginning of the session. Of the number admitted 9 were inspecting officers, 12 Government school teachers, 21 teachers of aided schools and 14 outside candidates. The falling-off in numbers was due to withdrawal caused by illness, resignation, insufficient preparation and shortage of attendance. In the B.T. examination 25 students appeared and 19 passed, 15 in the 1st division. Twenty sat for the L.T. examination, and 13 were successful. One B.T. candidate was deputed by the State of Cooch Behar and 2 L.T. candidates by the State of Hyderabad. The college cost Rs. 42,626 during the year. The average cost per student was Rs. 906-15.

The college and its attached hostel were removed to a three-storied building near Harrison Road, the top floor of which is occupied by the Hindu boarders. The Muhammadan boarders reside in the Carmichael Hostel. Special courses were arranged in drawing, drill and geography, the last-named being compulsory. Tutorial classes in history, geography and mathematics were continued for L.T. students. The Principal has proposed that Bengali should also be included in the list of subjects for practical teaching. The arrangements made in previous years for practical training were continued. A course of lectures on hygiene was delivered by an officer of the Department of Public Health.

(II) Dacca Training College.

51. The year closed with 77 students—49 B.T. and 28 L.T. on the rolls of the Dacca Training College; 50 B.T. and 29 L.T. students had been admitted at the beginning of the session. One B.T. student left for political reasons and 1 L.T. student on account of ill-health. Of the B.T. students 2 were women. Of the number under training 10 were inspecting officers, 29 Government school teachers, 11 teachers of aided schools, 23 outside candidates, and 4 officers deputed by the Hyderabad State. Forty-seven students appeared at the B.T. examination and 35 passed, 14 in the first division. Twenty-eight students sat for the L.T. examination and 16 passed. The total direct expenditure on the college was Rs. 72,131, towards which Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 69,071, the balance being met from other sources. The average cost per student was Rs. 924-12-1.

As in the previous year the practical work was conducted in the Dacca Collegiate and Armenitola High Schools ; the practice of granting honoraria to selected teachers of both schools for supervising the work of the teachers under training was continued. The students also attended the lectures delivered at the social service exhibition and a bioscope exhibition illustrating the "Montessori Method" and other educational topics.

Training schools for vernacular teachers.

52. Training schools for vernacular teachers were 6, as in the year before ; of these 1 was maintained at Krishnagar by the Church Missionary Society with aid received from Provincial revenues. They had on their rolls 492 pupils on the 31st March 1921 against 492 of the preceding year. Total direct expenditure was Rs. 98,408, of which Rs. 95,925 was borne by Government and the balance of Rs. 2,483 was met from other sources ; the figures for the preceding year were Rs. 97,573 ; Rs. 92,668 and Rs. 4,905. Of the 238 students who took the final examination 190 passed ; the results were rather better than in the year before.

The qualification for entering the normal school is the middle school-leaving certificate, which is also demanded of teachers of primary schools admitted to higher grade *guru*-training schools. There is consequently a certain amount of over-lapping, though the courses prescribed are distinct. It is hoped that the proposed reform of the normal schools will do away with this anomaly, and provide for the training of the subordinate English teachers of secondary schools, who are not qualified to enter the training colleges. The scheme for opening at the Chittagong Normal School a supplementary training class for B. T.s and L. T.s referred to in the last annual report, has not yet materialised. The re-organisation of the normal schools is an urgent matter. The orders of Government on the question of increasing the value of the stipend paid in normal schools from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 a month were received after the expiry of the period under review.

***Guru* training schools.**

53. The year closed with 106 *guru* and special training classes against 111 on 31st March 1920. One hundred and two were managed by Government and 4 were aided. The number of *guru*-training schools maintained by Government decreased by 5 ; this is attributed to the closing of the old-type schools in certain localities. Students under training in the various *guru* and *muallim*-training schools were 2,097 against 2,102 in the year 1920. Out of 1,770 candidates who appeared in the final examination, 1,437 passed. The maintenance charges of these schools amounted to Rs. 2,72,096, towards which Government contributed Rs. 2,53,464. In the preceding year the figures were Rs. 2,38,747 and Rs. 2,14,649.

Buildings for *guru*-training schools of the improved type were completed at Faridpur, Sagardi and Munshiganj. Similar buildings are under construction at Patuakhali, Natore and Balurghat.

Conclusion.

54. The advantages derived from the *guru*-training school system are not what might be hoped. The annual outturn of trained *gurus* is too small to justify the expenditure involved in training them. The men recruited for training are not always of the right type. Many of the trained teachers also give up teaching and take to more remunerative occupations. These evils can only be remedied by increasing the present pay of the primary school teachers, so that the work may be more attractive.

CHAPTER VII.

Professional and Technical Education.

Law Colleges and Classes.

55. Provision for the study of Law existed in the University Law College, Calcutta, and the Law classes attached to the arts colleges at Hooghly, Krishnagar, Dacca, Rajshahi, Chittagong, Berhampore and the Ripon College, Calcutta. The number of law institutions decreased by one as the pleadership classes attached to the Midnapore College were discontinued. Law students numbered 2,502 on the 31st March 1921 against 2,939 students of the previous year ; 2,274 were Hindus, 214 Muhammadans, and 14

of other communities. In 1919-20 there were 2,667 Hindus, 257 Muhammadans, and 15 of other communities. The law colleges and classes cost Rs. 2,83,679, of which Rs. 30,125 was met from Provincial revenues. At the B. L. final examination 1,576 students appeared, and 647 passed.

Pleaders' Survey Examination.

56. In Bengal, training classes for pleaders were held at the Bengal Engineering College and at Dacca. In the annual examination which was held in February 1921, 27 candidates appeared and 7 were successful.

Subjects transferred to the Industries Department.

57. In consequence of the transfer of all technical and industrial institutions (except the Bengal Engineering College and the Ashanullah School of Engineering, Dacca) to the Industries Department, the following subjects are to be administered in future by the Director of Industries, Bengal:—

(1) Amin Examination Board.
(2) Joint Technical Examination Board.
(3) Mining instruction in the coalfields.
(4) City and Guilds Examination of London Institute.
(5) State Technical Scholarships.

Bengal Engineering College.

58. On the 31st March 1921 the Engineering Department of the College had 87 students against the same number in 1919-20. The Apprentice Department had 232 students against 245. The Artisan classes had 19 students against 40. Of these students 274 were Hindus, 16 Muhammadans, 46 Christians, and 2 of other communities. The total direct expenditure of the college, to which Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 2,37,604, was Rs. 2,67,744. The average cost per student was Rs. 883-10-3, of which Rs. 784-2-9 was paid from Provincial revenues. The approximate value of the work turned out in the college workshops was Rs. 23,819.

59. Visiting lecturers were appointed last session in Architectural Drawing, Waterworks, Drainage and Sewerage and Structural Engineering. The annual mining camp was pitched at Dishergarh. Under-ground survey was made and the surface arrangements, gas-testing, propping and the local geology were studied. The electrical students visited the Tata Steel and Iron Works, the Jamalpur Railway Workshops, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Power House, the Calcutta Tramway's Power House and the Bengal Telephone Exchange. In the Chemical Department of the college a small number of B.Sc.'s were allowed to join the 2nd-year course direct. Two Sub-Assistant Superintendents of the Telegraph Department were deputed for the usual training; one of them failed at the preliminary examination and was rejected. An Assembly and Examination hall has been under construction. The situation of the college in regard to water-supply and drainage leaves much to be desired. A sum of Rs. 20,000 sanctioned by the Government of India towards the cost of equipment required for the college was spent. Three students left the college and one gave up practical training for political reasons. In the 2nd-grade Divisional Accounts Examination of the Public Works Department 166 students were registered, 157 appeared at the examination and 9 or 5·7 per cent. passed. The Government of India directed that the upper subordinate classes at the Engineering College should be discontinued.

Ashanulla School of Engineering, Dacca.

60. The Ashanulla School of Engineering at Dacca had 302 pupils in its three departments. One hundred and thirty-four in the upper subordinate and 88 in the lower subordinate classes, 10 students in the survey class and 70 in the artisan department. The total direct expenditure on the school was Rs. 78,728, of which Rs. 66,622 was met from Provincial Revenues. The expenditure for 1920-21 exceeded that for the previous year by Rs. 17,168, an increase mainly due to the appointment of the new Assistant Principal and the increment in grade pay earned by certain members of the teaching staff. The total value of the work turned out by the school workshop was Rs. 3,170 for repairs to instruments, furniture and apparatus belonging to the school, and Rs. 1,734 for outside parties. There was no serious breach of discipline, although 7 students are said to have left the school for political reasons. The school with its workshop and hostel was removed to the building formerly occupied by the Secretariat Press. Government have sanctioned the creation of a post for the Assistant Principal of the School. The Engineering courses offered at the institution

are very popular, and the question of duplicating the classes has been taken up. The Principal fears that passed students of the new three-year upper subordinate course will be somewhat inferior to those trained in the old four-year overseer course. The athletic side of the school was not neglected during the year under review, but at present the school does not possess a properly levelled ground for sports. The students of the upper and lower subordinate classes visited various works of engineering interest in and around Dacca, such as the new University buildings under construction, the Dacca sewerage works, etc. The School Employment Bureau was asked to recommend passed students for 30 vacancies last session.

"B" classes.

61. There were "B" Classes at the Dacca and Rajshahi Collegiate Schools and the Zilla Schools at Khulna, Rangpur and Pabna. The total strength was 126 boys. Forty-three appeared at the final examination and 21 or 48·8 per cent. passed. It is hoped that the present public demand for a less literary type of education will help to popularise these classes neglected in the past.

CHAPTER VIII.

Education of Indian Girls and Women.

Institutions.

62. Public institutions of all grades and classes for Indian girls were 12,199 on the 31st March 1921 as compared with 11,543 of the preceding year. These included 3 arts colleges, 1 training college, 13 high schools, 58 middle schools, 12,059 primary schools, 12 training schools, and 53 other special schools. The figures for the preceding year were 3, 2, 13, 54, 11,366, 10 and 95.

Pupils.

63. Pupils, including girls in mixed schools, rose from 323,992 to 340,536 or by 16,544. Of these 152,366 were Hindus, 180,092 Muhammadans, and 8,078 of other communities. It will be seen that the percentage of increase of Muhammadan girls was higher than that of Hindu girls.

Controlling Agency.

64. As in the previous year, the women inspecting officers were two Inspectresses and 12 Assistant Inspectresses of Schools. Further additions to the inspecting staff are considered necessary.

Collegiate Education—Arts Colleges.

65. The Bethune College and the Collegiate School continued to occupy the same building, though the inadequacy of accommodation has been removed to some extent by the addition of a small building for science classes and the botanical laboratory. Increase of hostel accommodation for the college is urgently necessary. It is contemplated to organise subsidiary courses in scientific subjects and so to improve the girls' chances of admission into the Medical College. The girls visited various places of interest including the Botanical Gardens, the Exhibition of Indian Arts, and the Commercial Museum. Miss Wright speaks of the present bus arrangement in the following terms: "The working day of the non-boarders is cruelly prolonged by the long drive to and fro which they are obliged to take, and the impossibility of strict punctuality seriously impairs the value of the first lecture."

The number of students on 31st March 1921 was 111 against 89 of the previous year. Of these 96 were Hindus and 15 Christians. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 59,065, of which Rs. 52,809 was borne by Provincial revenues. The average cost per girl was Rs. 541-14-1, of which Rs. 484-7-10 was met from public funds.

The two other arts colleges for Indian girls were the Diocesan College and the Loreto House; the first is an aided institution. They had 85 and 16 pupils respectively on 31st March 1921.

Secondary Education—(1) High Schools.

66. As in the previous year, 4 high schools for Indian girls were maintained by Government and 9 were aided. They had 2,515 pupils on 31st March 1921 against 2,575 of the year before. The schools cost Rs. 3,15,844. Lectures in First Aid and Hygiene were given, as before, to the senior pupils of the Eden High School, Dacca, partly by Mrs. Collins and partly by Mrs. Bevan-Jones. The vernacular training classes attached to the Eden High School were removed to a separate house and placed under the direct

control of the Inspectress of Schools, Dacca Circle. The English training class was retained at the Eden High School. Special attention was paid to the teaching of needlework and hygiene in the Bethune Collegiate School. In the Vidyamoyee High School at Mymensingh lessons on First Aid, Infant Rearing, and Hygiene continued to be given; instrumental music was also taught. The Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, observes that hitherto all attempts of the authorities of higher secondary schools in her jurisdiction to deviate from the Matriculation course and to include in the curriculum some form of special training for girls have failed. She also refers to the dearth of Indian women capable of teaching Geography, Mathematics and Hygiene. The condition of physical education in girls' schools is as deplorable as before. Conveyance difficulties seem to increase with the increase of cost.

(2) Middle Schools.

Of the 58 middle schools for girls 27 were middle English and the rest middle vernacular. Of the middle schools 5 were under public management and 53 were aided. The schools had 6,950 pupils against 6,463 of the previous year. The Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, states that the bulk of the middle schools in West Bengal have properly qualified staffs and are decently housed. The Binapani Girls' School, which was improved last year, has nearly 300 pupils. The work of some but not all middle schools in East Bengal is reported as satisfactory.

Primary education.

67. Primary schools for Indian girls were 12,059, with 274,902 pupils on the 31st March 1921 against 256,915 of the year before. Of the pupils 114,293 were Hindus and 155,954 Muhammadans as compared with 110,547 and 142,152. Their cost was Rs. 7,83,124 against Rs. 7,22,312. The allotments available from the Imperial assignments for improving primary education of girls were devoted to the objects specified in the previous report. The following classes of primary schools deserve mention :—

(*a*) Model Primary Schools for Girls :—the school house at Boichee has been under construction.

(*b*) Urban Girls' Schools :—these are confined to Eastern Bengal.

(*c*) Panchayati Union Schools for girls :—money was allotted for the construction of 30 schools during the year.

(*d*) Home Girls' Schools taught by a single mistress who is given a monthly grant of Rs. 10.

(*e*) Peasant Girls' Schools :—22 in number, all situated in the Presidency Division. Their condition is not wholly satisfactory.

Zenana Education.

On the 31st March 1921 there were 61 zenana teachers with 1,262 pupils. Some of the zenana classes in Eastern Bengal suffered considerably owing to the constant change of centres. The work was also hampered by the enormous increase in conveyance charges. Out of 33 centres in West Bengal 10 are purely for Muhammadan pupils. The Inspectress does not recommend an extension of the system, as the results achieved so far have not been very encouraging. The zenana agency at Krishnagar continued to do good work; here young married women of good families receive sound education. The scheme is expensive. It is inexpedient to gauge the value of zenana work merely by the amount of teaching accomplished; it offers other advantages, *e.g.*, free exchange of views.

Training of teachers—(a) Secondary training.

68. The training classes attached to the Diocesan College prepare Indian women for the B.T. and L.T. examinations of the Calcutta University. The Secondary Training College scheme approved by Government has been kept in abeyance as stated last year.

(b) Primary training.

The number of institutions with facilities for the training of teachers of primary schools numbered 12. Of these institutions 4 are managed by Government and the rest receive aid from Provincial revenues. The Moslem Training class has been working. The Brahmo Training class presented candidates for the first time for the teachership examination. In the Hindu Widows' Training Institution at Ballygunge, accommodation is extremely limited. The Pandits' Training class, opened two years ago by the Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Calcutta, is doing valuable work. Its extension is under consideration. The training class for vernacular mistresses

has been, as stated already, separated from the Eden High School and placed on a more satisfactory footing. The Wesleyan Mission at Bankura has decided to re-open the training class which was closed some years ago. There is a training class for Nepali girls at Kalimpong. he output of trained women teachers is in no way commensurate with the demand.

In Miss Brock's opinion it can be increased by either increasing the number of existing stipends or helping the United Missionary training class to develop. In West Bengal 24 girls passed the senior and 56 the junior Vernacular Teachers' Examination. At the teachers' examination held at the Eden High School 14 girls passed.

Needlework.

69. The peripatetic needlework teachers worked satisfactorily. The question of improving their pay and prospects is under consideration. A scheme has been worked out for making these posts permanent and pensionable, but effect has not yet been given to it for want of funds.

Hygiene and sick nursing.

70. Her Excellency the Countess of Ronaldshay offered a medal for this subject and an examination was held for the first time in the Dacca Circle. A complete course of hygiene, First Aid work and simple nursing has been drawn up as a part of the training for all vernacular teachers in West Bengal.

Cookery.

71. A diploma in this subject has been started in Eastern Bengal. The examination is both practical and theoretical. It is becoming increasingly popular.

Conclusion.

72. The education of Indian girls and women has made much progress with the financial assistance rendered by the Imperial Government, but much has yet to be done, and the two things necessary are an increased outturn of trained women teachers and the provision of decent school houses with quarters for mistresses. Progress in neither direction is possible without additional funds.

CHAPTER IX.

Education of Europeans.

Schools.

73. The year closed with 81 institutions for European children as against 81 (including the secondary Department of St. Andrew's Colonial Homes which was not developed completely, the figure was 82) on 31st March 1920. Of the total number 62 gave general instruction, and 19 trained pupils in special subjects. Of the schools for general instruction 14 were higher secondary, 7 secondary, 17 higher elementary, 7 elementary and 17 preparatory and ungraded schools. Of those for special instruction 17 were supplementary or technical classes attached to institutions giving general instruction Three of the 81 schools were maintained by Government and the rest were managed by various denominations.

Pupils.

74. Pupils in European schools on the 31st March 1921 were 9,883 as compared with 10,106 of the previous year. This decrease may be attributed to the transfer of the Technical and Industrial Schools to the control of the Director of Industries; the statistics of these schools have been excluded from the returns of European schools. Of the pupils 5,375 were boys and 4,508 were girls, as compared with 5,585 boys and 4,521 girls of the previous year. The total number of pupils (boys and girls) in higher secondary schools was 3,767, in secondary schools 1,066, in elementary and preparatory schools 4,799; the figures for the previous year were 3,818; 1,035 and 4,782; 251 were under instruction in the special schools against 471. The European and Anglo-Indian pupils were 8,652 on the 31st March 1921, of whom 4,578 were boys and 4,074 girls compared with 4,806 boys and 4,210 girls on the 31st March 1920. The number of non-European pupils was 1,231 against 1,090 in the previous year; 797 were boys and 434 were girls.

Expenditure.

75. The total expenditure upon the education of European and Anglo-Indian children was Rs. 33,20,258 against Rs. 32,23,633 of the previous year.

Of this amount Rs. 12,21,926 represented direct and Rs. 20,98,332 indirect expenditure. The expenditure was appropriated as follows :—

	Rs.
Provincial revenues (including the allotments available from the Imperial grant).	10,17,293
Municipal funds	18,748
Fees	13,99,517
Endowments	1,34,175
Subscriptions, donations and other sources	7,50,525
Total ...	33,20,258

The amount of Rs. 1,67,000 available from the Imperial grants was utilised for enhancing the salaries of teachers.

Scholarships.

76. Rupees 36,946 was spent on payment of scholarships including 13 awarded from the Doveton Trust Fund, against Rs. 32,741 of the previous year. This amount included as in the year before the sum spent on certain extra-provincial scholarships paid in Bengal. The Statescholarship of the year did not fall to Bengal. Scholarships were also awarded out of the Sussex Trust to 20 boys and 16 girls for study in India, and to 4 boys and 4 girls for study in the United Kingdom.

Free boarding grant.

77. In consideration of the high cost of living the free boarding grant for each child was increased from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a month.

Teachers.

78. On the last day of the year the staffs of European schools had 652 teachers against 644 of 31st March 1920. Of these 56 were graduates, 370 were trained and 282 were untrained. The figures for the previous year were 62,320 and 324.

Training of teachers.

79. The Government of Bengal deputed one European male teacher to Sanawar for training, as facilities for training European male teachers do not exist in this Presidency. Mistresses under training on 31st March 1921, in the training class for European women attached to the Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, were 12 as compared with 6 of the previous year. In the annual examination of the training classes held in November 1920, four senior students passed out of 7 who appeared ; of the five juniors five appeared, and three passed.

Vocational training.

80. The number of higher elementary schools in which classes following the recognised supplementary courses were held was 16—5 for boys and 11 for girls. These classes had on 31st March 1921, 134 boys and 88 girls. Special classes for domestic training in plain cookery, and plain needle-work were held at Dow Hill school and St. Helen's Convent, Kurseong. Special classes for training probationary sick nurses were held, as before, at the Entally Convent and at St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong. The Calcutta Free School, Kidderpore House and St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong held classes for children's nurses. The domestic science subjects are examined only by the City and Guilds Examinations Committee.

City and Guilds Examinations.

81. At the City and Guilds Examinations which were held as usual in November 1920 at Kurseong, for candidates from the Dow Hill School and St. Helen's Convent, 23 candidates appeared, eight in plain needle-work and 15 in plain cookery : of these five passed in the former and 11 in the latter subject.

Examinations.

82. The subjoined table shows the results of the various examinations held in 1920-21 :—

	Sent up.		Passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Elementary Schools.				
(1) Elementary School Certificate Examination.	108	83	78	70
(2) Supplementary Class Final Examination.	16	21	12	11

	Sent up.		Passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Secondary Schools.				
(1) Cambridge University Junior Certificate Examination.	63	78	47	56
(2) Cambridge University Senior Local Examination.	108	46	68	28
(3) Cambridge University Higher School Certificate Examination.	6	1	2	1
(4) Cambridge Higher Local Examination.	5	2	...	2
(5) Vernacular Examination for Secondary Schools—				
(*i*) Urdu Lower standard	33	...	27	...
(*ii*) Hindi " "	1	...	...	...

Controlling Agency.

83. Mr. Mercer who acted as Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, from June 1915 went home ill on leave in June 1920, and has since died in England. The post was held successively by Messrs. Papworth, Sterling and Oaten and latterly again by Mr. Papworth.

Cadet grant.

84. During the year grants were paid for the first time to schools forming troops of Girl Guides. The rate of grant is equal for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Outstanding events of the year's work.

85. In January 1921 a conference was held under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Gunn, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, to consider the general question of elementary European education in the Province and the elementary school certificate and supplementary class final examinations in particular. A number of suggestions were made, and a sub-committee was formed to elaborate details. The main recommendation of the conference was the abolition of the present elementary certificate examination as unnecessary and harmful. Regrading of schools and the institution of special scholarship examination were also suugested. It is anticipated that early effect will be given to the recommendations.

CHAPTER X.

Muhammadan Education.

Statistics of Muhammadan pupils.

86. The year closed with 925,844 Muhammadan pupils in all types of institutions as compared with 919,033 pupils returned in the last annual report on public instruction; the number of Muhammadan pupils therefore increased during the year 1920-21 by 6,811. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils to the total number in schools rose from 47·3 to 47·8 per cent. The proportion of Muhammadan students to the total number in arts colleges increased from 10·8 to 11·6 per cent.; in the professional colleges the proportion remained as before; in high schools it decreased further from 20·09 to 17·6 per cent.; in middle schools it decreased from 30·5 to 28·4; in primary schools it rose from 52·6 to 53·3; in special schools it increased from 64·9 to 71·1. The chief cause of the decrease in high and middle schools has been economic depression, though the Khilafat and non-co-operation agitation is also responsible for the falling-off. The increase of Muhammadan pupils

in arts colleges is rather illusory; the percentage rose, because the total number of students in arts colleges declined. The rise in primary schools was the outcome of natural causes. The increase of Muhammadans in special schools has been due to the opening of more junior madrasahs which adopt the reformed course, and of maktabs.

Hindu and Muhammadan pupils.

87. This table indicates the number of Hindu and Muhammadan pupils reading in all types of public and private institutions during the two years 1919-20 and 1920-21.

		Muhammadans.			Hindus.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1919-20	...	741,575	177,458	919,033	836,476	152,164	988,640
1920-21	...	737,799	188,045	925,844	816,908	155,388	972,296

It will be noticed that Muhammadans lost during the year under report 3,776 male, but gained 10,587 female pupils. Hindus lost 19,568 male but gained 3,224 female scholars. In male scholars Muhammadans lost ·5, and Hindus 2·3 of their total male school population. In female scholars the gain of Hindus and Muhammadans were 5·9 and 2·1 of their total female school population.

Madrasahs.

88. The year closed with 342 madrasahs 14 senior and 328 junior with 27,231 pupils. In the previous year there were 316 madrasahs with 25,871 pupils. Junior madrasahs are increasing fast; the introduction of the reformed madrasah course which embraces both religious and secular instruction and the offer of liberal grants by the Department account for the increase. Pupils in madrasahs increased by 5·3 per cent. The total direct expenditure on all madrasahs was Rs. 6,44,080 of which Rs. 3,12,864 was met from public funds.

Grants-in-aid to madrasahs.

89. An additional provision of Rs. 35,000 was available during the year 1920-21 for maintenance grants to madrasahs adopting the reformed course.

Junior Madrasah Examination.

90 The Junior Madrasah Examination was held in December 1920. Six hundred and fifty students appeared and 460 or 70·77 per cent. passed.

Islamic Matriculation Examination.

91. Dacca and Chittagong have been the two centres for the Islamic Matriculation Examination. It was held in April 1920 for the second time at both centres. Fifty candidates appeared and 29 or 58 per cent. passed.

Islamic Intermediate Examination.

92. On the recommendation of the Advisory Board for the Special Islamic Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations certain modifications in the regulations for the Special Islamic Intermediate Examination were sanctioned by Government.

Old scheme of madrasahs.

93. During the year the Darul-Ulam Madrasah at Dacca was temporarily recognised for a period of two years with effect from the 1st April 1920 for the purpose of sending up candidates to the Central Madrasah Examination.

Arabic Department, Calcutta Madrasah.

94. In 1917 a revised curriculum of studies for the Arabic Department was submitted to this office. The scheme, which includes among other things proposals for opening a Title class in Arabic literature in the Calcutta Madrasah has been referred to a representative committee.

Maktabs.

95. Maktabs—recognised and unrecognised—rose from 12,839 to 14,032 of which 9,753 were for boys and 4,279 for girls, with 395,451 pupils against 358,944 of the previous year. Of these 286,455 were boys, and 108,996 were girls. The figures for the previous year were 261,952 and 96,992. These maktabs cost Rs. 10,00,702 as compared with Rs. 8,97,720. To this expenditure public funds contributed Rs. 5,25,212 against Rs. 4,71,090 of the preceding year. Aided maktabs in District Board areas received, as in previous years, 50 per cent. grants in excess of what was given to aided primary schools.

Special facilities for Muhammadans.

96. Concessions to Muhammadan pupils generally take the forms of reservation of seats in Government and aided schools, grant of special stipends and scholarships, and of free studentships to the extent of 15 per cent. of the total enrolment.

CHAPTER XI.

Education of special classes.

Education of Chiefs and nobles.

97. As in previous years the Nawab Bahadur's Institution at Murshidabad, which is managed by the Department, was the only institution specially intended for the education of boys of aristocratic family. Twenty-six boys of the Nizamat family were pupils here. The institution cost Rs. 3,596 against Rs. 3,776 of the year before.

Education of aborigines and depressed classes.

98. Although the economic stress continues, the zeal of the lower classes—the Pods and Namasudras particularly—to raise themselves in the social scale through education continues unabated. The progress of pupils belonging to backward classes in the different stages of education is described in the following paragraphs.

Presidency Division.

In the district of 24-Parganas, more than 60 per cent. of the pupils of backward classes come from the Pod community ; and of 38 lower primary scholarships 12 were won by Pod boys. In Jessore 27 primary schools, chiefly for Namasudras, have been established by the society for the improvement of backward classes. An equal number of middle and primary schools for Namasudras exists in the district of Khulna. In Calcutta 4 schools for Chamar, Dom, and Mehtar children were maintained by the Salvation Army. The Wesleyan Mission and the Church Missionary Society controlled 2 and 6 such schools. About 740 pupils of the depressed classes received instruction in ordinary schools along with children of other communities.

Burdwan Division.

The Mission training school at Sarenga in Bankura for Sonthal teachers *worked well*. The number of primary schools for aborigines, viz., Sonthals, Mundas, Oraons and Kaoras was 270. Besides these there were 2 middle schools for boys and 2 for girls conducted by Missionary bodies. The society for the improvement of the depressed classes subsidised 17 schools including a middle English school in Burdwan.

Dacca Division.

The school for the children of fishermen at Betuail in Dacca did not prove a success. Its grant of Rs. 216 a year has been transferred to a new school started at Bhitichandi. In addition to 3 schools for fishermen, viz., Rohitpur, Paragaon-Matabpur and Vitichandi, a free primary night school has been opened at Kayetpara. There were 8 free schools for Muchis and 17 schools for Namasudras in the Dacca district. In the district of Mymensingh 1 Middle English and 58 primary schools including 12 for girls existed specially for the depressed classes. There were 2 schools for Bunias in Faridpur. The District Board, Bakarganj, maintained 12 primary schools in the colonisation area of the Sundarbans where free tuition, higher stipends and special scholarships were offered ; 3 middle, 3 upper primary and 11 lower primary scholarships were secured by depressed class pupils in the Dacca Division. The Depressed Classes Mission aided and supervised a number of primary schools in Dacca and Faridpur and supported 3 middle English schools in the Dacca district.

Chittagong Division.

The Government High school at Rangamati and the training classes at Rangamati and Chandraghona were attended chiefly by aboriginal boys. The unaided high English school at Ramu also taught Magh boys. There were 3 schools—2 for boys and 1 for girls—for Doms in the Chittagong district. There were 4 Tipra schools in the district of Tippera. Noakhali had two lower primary schools for backward classes. Of the aboriginal pupils 2 obtained upper primary and 8 lower primary scholarships. Of the non-aboriginal boys 2 won middle English, 1 upper primary and 6 lower primary scholarships.

Rajshahi Division.

The Rajshahi Division had 80 schools for hill tribes and other aboriginal races and depressed classes. Of these 1 was the Bhutia school at Chunabhati in Jalpaiguri. Twenty-nine of these were controlled by the Board of Sonthal Education, Dinajpur. Another school of some note was the Kerwalnut School at Saidpur, district Rangpur, managed by the Salvation Army. Pabna had 5 schools for Sonthals, Muchis and Dhobis. Of the successful depressed class boys 2 secured the middle, 4 the upper primary and 9 the lower primary scholarships.